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TELEGRAMS.

Conscription to be Put in Force Throughout Cuba.

More Liberal Reforms in the Government of France.

Trials of the Followers of the Carlist Leaders in Spain.

Part of the Proceeds of the Ocean Bank Robbery in England.

CUBA.

Activity of the Insurgents—Attack on Puerto Principe—A General Conscription.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 29.

The insurgents are quite active in the Central Department. They have lately burned and destroyed a great deal of property about Trinidad. A few days since a large band of insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, but after a short engagement were beaten off with considerable loss.

A conscription will soon be put in force in Cuba. It is popular with all classes, and the newspapers are insisting upon it every day.

FRANCE.

The Proposed Political Reforms—Further Privileges to be Granted.

PARIS, Thursday, July 29.

The *Patrie* has reason to believe that the political reforms, soon to be proposed to the Senate, will be more liberal than the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif indicated. The *Patrie* intimates that the right of parliamentary initiative and of presenting orders of the day will be granted to the Corps Legislatif, while alterations will be made in the Senate, the sittings of which will probably become public.

A large number of military furloughs has been granted or extended, which it is estimated will be equivalent to a reduction of the army by 18,000 men.

SPAIN.

The Disturbances—The Carlists Discouraged.

PARIS, Thursday, July 29.

La Liberté reports that the Spanish Minister here has received information that the disturbances in Spain have only commenced, not ended. But the Carlists in Paris deem their cause lost.

MADRID, Thursday, July 29.

The Carlist agitators are dispirited. A plot to assassinate the Captain-General of Catalonia has been discovered and frustrated. The Carlist forces in the Province of Ciudad Real fled to the valley of Alcadia with the Government troops in swift pursuit. Several of the Carlists captured with arms in their hands have been condemned to death by a council of war; but efforts will be made to have their sentences commuted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Singular Report—Suicide of an Unknown Man at Crewe—Part of the Proceeds of the Ocean Bank Robbery in New-York found on his Person.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 29.

A dispatch from Crewe, an important railroad centre, thirty-four miles from this city, in Chester County, contains the following: "A man whose name is unknown committed suicide here to-day by throwing himself under the wheels of a passing railroad train. Upon an inquest being held a number of securities, of various kinds, part of the proceeds of the Ocean National Bank robbery at New-York some time ago, were found upon the body."

The Times on the Chinese Question in America.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.

The *Times* to-day has an article on the Chinese question in the United States. It thinks the conflict of races in California cannot be solved by heavy duties on immigration or by street outrages. It is impossible to suppose that the Chinese can be kept out of America. Inheriting an ancient civilization and perfect economic methods, but destitute of the strength and toughness of moral fibre which support authority, the Chinese may be welcomed as assistants in colonization, not feared as a race likely to dominate in the future.

The Relations with Mexico—Practice of the Harvard Crew.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. SHERIDAN for information, said the present condition of the relations between England and Mexico prevented Her Majesty's Government from officially aiding the holders of Mexican bonds in the prosecution of their claims; but owing to the importance of the subject it would be glad to hear of any satisfactory arrangements for a settlement.

The Harvard crew were out on the Thames twice to-day. In the morning they rowed from Putney to Hammersmith and back, and in the afternoon they rowed to Mortlake and returned. They have now settled down to steady practice. KELLEY will not be retained as "coach." It has not been decided yet who will succeed him.

RUSSIA.

Petition of the Jews to the Czar for their Rights.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 29.

The Jews of the Empire have united in a petition to the Czar for an extension of their rights of religion and education.

SWEDEN.

Marriage of the Prince Royal of Denmark.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, July 29.

The Prince Royal of Denmark was married to-day to the Princess LOUISE of Sweden.

Grand Army of the Republic—Meeting of the Maine Department.

BATH, Me., Thursday, July 29.

The semi-annual meeting of the Department of the Maine Grand Army of the Republic assembled with Post Sedgwick here yesterday. The attendance was not large. General GEORGE L. BEAL, Grand Commander, presided. The reports of the officers represent the order in a prosperous condition throughout the State. The new and greatly improved "Ritual" of the order, recently adopted, was introduced yesterday afternoon and received with much favor. To-day the encampment will make an excursion to the seashore as guests of Post Sedgwick.

Progress of the Public Surveys in Kansas—The Richness of the Lands.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received advices from the Surveyor-General at Lawrence, Kansas, showing the completion of the survey of twenty additional townships lying between the Saline and Solomon Forks of the Kansas River, in longitude 90° west from Greenwich, and between latitudes 39° and 39° 30' North, embracing an aggregate area of 459,687 acres. The surface is generally level along the streams, where the soil is generally first rate and suitable for cultivation, while the uplands are more rolling, and in some places broken, with a second and third rate soil suitable for grazing purposes. A moderate supply of timber is found on the margins of the streams, consisting on the larger of cottonwood, ash, elm and hickory, while on the smaller tributaries oak, ash, elm, walnut, box elder and cottonwood are found. Limestone suitable for building purposes is found in abundance on all parts of the tract. These lands produce a fine growth of prairie grass, and, being well watered, are well adapted for grazing.

JAPAN.

Dispatches from Admiral Rowan—Proceedings in the Parliament—The War—Progress of the Japanese Toward Civilization—Rapid Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, July 29.

Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, in a dispatch dated Yokohama, June 26, says: The Japanese Parliament is yet in session, but not open to foreigners. It is reported that many important measures are under consideration, mostly relating to foreigners, foreign intercourse and finance. It is probable that the rebel forces on the Island of Yeddo have been captured or dispersed. Many of the Princes have surrendered their long-cherished feudal rights for the general good.

Already have the Japanese far outstripped the Chinese in progress toward Western civilization. The Government has troops uniformed and armed with the latest improved breech-loading guns; the naval vessels are well armed; a hospital has been built at Hiogo, and is in charge of an American surgeon and is open to foreigners. Light-houses are built and lighted, and a lightship is being equipped to be stationed off Treaty Point. The coal mines are successfully worked, and supply our squadron with coal, while the Chinese refuse to allow foreigners to mine coal, and will not mine it themselves because of the "Sung Chui."

The Duke of EDINBURGH is expected here at the beginning of August. The English Vice-Admiral says he will be received as Captain of the *Galatea*. There are now in this port an iron-clad frigate, a line-of-battle ship, three gunboats and two transports of the English Squadron, one frigate and two gunboats of the French, one Prussian and one Dutch corvette, the *Monocacy* and the *Piscataqua*. The health of the squadron is excellent.

Defeat of the Northern Party under Enomoto—Movements of the Mikado's Fleet—Distribution of the Vessels of the American Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

Commander E. P. WILLIAMS, commanding the United States steamer *Oneida*, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of the 20th of June the Mikado's fleet moved in and attacked the ships and fortifications of the Northern Party under ENOMOTO, and after an engagement of twenty-six hours took possession of the town and destroyed the vessels *Eagle* and *Emperor*, belonging to the Northern Party, after having one of their own vessels blown up by a shell which entered her powder magazine. The forces of ENOMOTO have possession of Kamida Fort and Fort Benter, and a line of earthworks extending across the peninsula. ENOMOTO has about 3,000 men and the Mikado 8,000. The earthworks and forts were invested, and batteries being thrown up preparatory to a regular siege of all the works held by ENOMOTO's party.

The distribution of the vessels of the Asiatic Squadron on the 1st of June was as follows: The *Piscataqua* left Shanghae on the 15th of May and arrived at Nagasaki on the 20th, where she remained. The *Idaho*, *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Ashuelot* and *Maumee* were at Nagasaki, the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong, the *Aroostook* at Hakodadi, and the *Monocacy* at Yokohama.

MASSACHUSETS.

The Temperance Movement—Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alliance—Harmony Restored.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, July 29.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance, the recent vote requesting Mr. W. B. SPOONER to resign the Presidency of the Alliance was unanimously rescinded. A resolution was adopted approving of the call by the Prohibitory Committee for a State Temperance Convention, and Mr. SPOONER, Rev. DR. MARVIN, and Rev. Mr. THAYER, were designated a Coöperative Committee.

Rev. Mr. DINGER, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, at Boston Highlands, who was present by invitation, made an address, in which he said he was opposed to the sale of lager-beer, being satisfied that it was intoxicating and injurious to the German population. He thought that if a meeting was called of Germans who favor the present law, much good would result.

Professor WEBSTER, of Illinois, said the temperance people were watching the cause in Massachusetts with great interest. The Temperance men of Illinois, he said, had formed an independent organization, and would stand their ground; and that all over the West they were massing, and it would be a question of national policy.

The Daughters of St. Crispin—Convention in Lynn.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, July 29.

A Convention of the Daughters of St. Crispin commenced in Lynn yesterday, and it is continued to-day. A permanent organization was effected as follows:

President, Miss JONES, of Stoneham; *Vice-Presidents*, NANCY WHITMORE, of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss BATES, of Auburn, Me.; *Secretary*, Miss ABBIE JACQUES, of Lynn.

The Committee on Credentials reported thirty delegates present, representing the following towns and cities: Lynn, South Abington, Stoneham, Danvers, North Easton, North Bridgewater, Auburn, Me., Rochester, N. Y., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., and Philadelphia, Penn. The objects of the order are identical with those of the Knights of St. Crispin, and the purpose of this Convention is to form a National Grand Lodge, so that the various lodges in the order may be combined.

Fires—Burning of Lard Works in Boston—Destruction of Property in Indianapolis.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 29.

The lard works of WRIGHT & Co., in the Highland District, were nearly destroyed by fire last evening. The building was valued at $10,000, and, with the stock, much of which will prove an entire loss, the total will reach $20,000. The insurance is $10,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 29.

The smoke-house of WHEAT, FLETCHER & Co., containing 70,000 pounds of meats, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $13,000. The property was insured for $6,000 in a Buffalo City insurance company.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad—Location Selected.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 29.

The directors of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad to-day voted to locate the road from Portland as far as the foot of Sebago Lake, crossing the Presumpscot River at or near Cumberland Mills, thence up the valley on the east side of the river to a point between the falls at Gambo and Leavitt's Falls, thence westerly to the lake. The engineer was directed to receive proposals for its immediate construction.

Terrible Fight on a Mississippi Steamer—Eight Men Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, July 29.

A terrible riot is reported on board the steamer *Dubuque* at Hampton, on the Mississippi River, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of raftsmen, who took passage on the boat at Rock Island, insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin, and, on being refused, commenced a row, which became general not only with the crew, but passengers. Eight men are reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed for, and immediately started for the scene of the riot with a large force of Police.

The Weather in the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 29.

In some sections of this State no rain has fallen for four weeks, while in others there has been too much.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 29.

The weather is fair with a light south wind. Thermometer 83°.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—The Commercial Bank of Bristol, in this State, is temporarily closed to-day for an investigation of its affairs. The cashier confesses that he has allowed certain parties to overdraw to a considerable extent, but they deny the charges of making overdrafts, and say that if any defalcation exists it is attributable to other causes. The bank is a State institution with a capital of only $50,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 29.—Mr. FREDERICK STRADER, a farmer, about 50 years of age, residing near this city, is undergoing examination before the Recorder of this city on the charge of causing the death of an infant child of a young woman who lived in his family in the capacity of a servant. Two boys about 18 years of age attempted to rob Mr. EUGENE UNDERHILL near Waverly this afternoon, in broad daylight. He was driving along the road in his carriage, when they stopped him and presented a pistol at his head and demanded his money. They then attempted to escape, but were subsequently arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—The tobacco manufactory of GRAUGNARDS & SCHNEIDER was seized yesterday by Collector STOCKDALE for violation of the Revenue law. Solicitor of the Treasury BANFIELD returned to Washington last night, having completed his investigations here.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Governor BOWIE was serenaded last night at Barnum's Hotel by the Sængerbund of the city. The compliment was an acknowledgment of the courtesies extended by the Governor on the occasion of the recent musical festival. The Governor left at 10 o'clock for Saratoga Springs.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 29.—SAMUEL C. HARLEY, County Attorney for Kennebec County, died this morning of apoplexy. He was a young man and has left a wife and one child.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 29.—JOHN A. MCALPINE, formerly a resident of this city, and member of the old firm of LEECH, MCALPINE & Co., wholesale grocers, was killed by railroad cars yesterday morning near Sewickly. From his actions during the previous day indicating insanity, it is supposed that he committed suicide by throwing himself from the cars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—There was a heavy thunder-storm in this vicinity yesterday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the grain. PETER PENTLERS, of Ontario, Wayne County, was instantly killed by lightning while riding on a load of hay.

WASHINGTON.

The Return of the President—The Cabinet Meeting—Revenue Matters in New-York—Encouraging Reports from the Indians—Personal—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

President GRANT returned here this morning and spent most of the day at the White House. At 10 o'clock the ante-rooms of the Executive Mansion were pretty full, but the ushers had orders to take no cards, and no one was admitted to see the President. At noon all the Cabinet officers except Mr. CRESWELL, who has not yet recovered from his accident, were in attendance, and in a few minutes afterward the doors were closed and the much-canvassed Cabinet session took place. The meeting lasted four hours, and the important proceedings, if there were any, are kept strictly private. It is stated by more than one Cabinet officer that nothing of importance was done, and that only the routine work, which had accumulated during the President's absence, was transacted. It is further asserted that no action was taken in reference to the Southern States, and that the subject was not even alluded to. There is reason to believe, however, that State Department matters were considered, but whether they had reference to Cuba or the *Alabama* claims is not exactly known. Secretary FISH has a dinner party this evening, and Cabinet officers generally are inaccessible.

INTERNAL REVENUE TROUBLES.

Within the last week very unpleasant rumors have reached Washington relative to internal revenue matters in New-York. It is understood that Commissioner DELANO has addressed a letter to certain officials there, directing that legal proceedings be immediately instituted against the bankers and brokers who are in nearly fifteen months' arrears, and asking the reason why the law has not been enforced in their case.

EXAMINATION OF APPRENTICES.

The examination of applicants for admission as apprentices to the Government Printing Office will take place to-morrow. There are 109 applicants for the nine vacancies, five of whom are colored boys.

PERSONAL.

The Republican politicians of New-Orleans speak in the most favorable terms of General LONGSTREET, and appear to be delighted with his management of his department in that city. His appointments are very much commended, and his popularity is on the increase.

THE INDIANS.

Commissioner PARKER has received for the last few days such encouraging accounts from the Indian country that he is not apprehensive in the least of any further hostilities on the Plains this Summer. The Indians are nearly all on their reservations and the new machinery is working very satisfactorily.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner DELANO decides that where persons purchase old rails, reroll them, and then sell them to railroad companies, they are to all intents and purposes manufacturers of new rails, and as such liable to the special tax of $2 upon all such sales, in excess of $1,250 per quarter, under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts at the ports named from July 17 to July 24, inclusive: Boston, $295,355; New-York, $2,592,818; Philadelphia, $167,868; Baltimore, $177,834; San Francisco, (July 8 to 10,) $244,721. Total, $3,468,596.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed ARCHIBALD STERLING United States Attorney for Maryland; B. F. MARSH, Postmaster at West Winsted, Conn.; DAVID BARWALD, Postmaster at Americus, Ga.; AUGUSTUS LUDLOW CASE, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, *vice* Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, resigned.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Indian Bureau has ordered an investigation into the recently reported outrages by the Apache Indians in New-Mexico.

PERSONAL.

The President and family, and suite, will visit Saratoga on Tuesday to accept of hospitalities to be tendered him there.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Land Office to-day issued instructions to all the Surveyor-Generals of the United States, calling upon them for information concerning their surveying departments, to the following effect, viz.:

First, the number of acres of agricultural land, and the comparative areas of agricultural and mineral lands; second, the number of acres of grazing land; third, the same covered by private claims; fourth, the same of reclaimable swamp lands; fifth, the same of sterile land that may be reclaimed by irrigation or by other means; sixth, the number of acres broken by mountain ranges; seventh, the number of acres of timber land; eighth, what is the number of cities and towns; and ninth, what is the aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction and projected. The foregoing information is designed to be embodied in the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner.

POLITICAL.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

State Elections in Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee.

Next month the series of State elections begins anew. The first will be held in Kentucky on Monday, Aug. 2; the second in Alabama on Tuesday, Aug. 3, and the third in Tennessee on Thursday, Aug. 5. In Kentucky a State Treasurer and members of both Houses of the Legislature are to be chosen. The rival candidates for the office of Treasurer are RUMSEY WING, Republican, and J. W. TATE, Democrat. Mr. TATE is the present incumbent of the office, and it is to be expected that he will be reëlected by a large majority. The vote for President was: GRANT, 39,566; SEYMOUR, 115,889—SEYMOUR'S majority, 76,313.

In Alabama members of the Legislature and Congressmen are to be chosen. The nominations of the two parties for Congress are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
1. Alfred E. Buck.	William D. Mann.
2. Charles W. Buckley.	A. N. Worthy.
3. Robert S. Heflin.	J. C. Parkinson.
4. Charles Hayes.	John B. Reed.
5. William J. Haralson.	Peter M. Dox.
6. John J. Hinds.	William C. Sherrod.

In the Fourth District the Democratic Convention failed to make a nomination, and for a time it was reported that the Democrats would support General DUSTAN, an independent Republican candidate. Dr. JOHN B. REED, of Tuscaloosa, has, however, been since brought out as an independent Democratic candidate, and we notice that the leading party papers in the State, including the Montgomery *Mail* and Mobile *Register*, insert his name in the list of regular Democratic nominations. As a result, some of the Democrats are doing nothing, some are working for General DUSTAN and some for Dr. REED. Only three of the Democratic candidates are natives of the State.

Tennessee will elect a Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Legislature. Both tickets are Republican, that headed by General STOKES being supported by the Ultra-Radicals, and the other, headed by Governor SENTER, being supported by the Conservatives and the more liberal portion of the Republican Party, among the latter, however, being included many who, like Senator BROWNLOW, have heretofore been regarded as among the most ultra of the Radicals. The two tickets for State officers are as follows:

Governor.

Radical.	Liberal.
William B. Stokes.	De Witt C. Senter.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. L. McDowell.	Albert J. Tipton.

Mr. SENTER is at present acting Governor of the State, he having assumed that office as President of the State Senate when Governor BROWNLOW was elected to the United States Senate. The vote of the State for President was: GRANT, 56,757; SEYMOUR, 26,311; GRANT'S majority, 30,446.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Coming Campaign—The City and the Rural Districts.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 28.

If we were to judge from the self-complacent and dictatorial temper of the New-York *Tribune*, it might be considered a serious misfortune that HORACE GREELEY is not generally recognized as arbiter of the Republican Party, which would—thus regarded—consult its best interests by asking him to mould its platforms, enunciate its principles, nominate its candidates and order its movements. Really, the holding of caucuses and Conventions does seem a waste of energy, when the "Philosopher" is so ready to take upon himself all the burdens of organization.

But when Republicans, grown critical, observe the influence of the *Tribune* at home, and consider the aspect of New-York City politics—its especial field—they may be permitted to doubt whether the proposed plan would be entirely wise and safe, after all. For, while the "rural districts," which the *Tribune* seems to consider as especially prone to be affected by pernicious influences, have been year after year rolling up round Republican majorities, in the Metropolis the party seems to grow steadily backward, and only improves upon its insignificant vote when the advice of the *Tribune* and its congeners is disregarded.

Just now, the patent plan of the *Tribune* for a cure of existing evils, is virtually to abandon the Republican organizations—to have done with party caucuses and machinery—to let "a few respectable gentlemen" in each district make the nominations and carry on the campaign. But the "countrymen" are so verdant as to believe in parties; and deem them essential to the triumph of principles. They do not consider Republicanism a failure—at least, outside of New-York City. And they by no means feel assured that the "few respectable gentlemen" would not be manipulated by adroit wire-pullers, and led to do as many foolish and improper things as are done even by the much-abused caucuses. For instance, the *Tribune* holds up the "respectable gentlemen" of the New-York Citizens' Association as models for emulation in "the rural districts." Can it be aware of the fact that the bill reorganizing the Board of Education, which it denounced, was advocated by the Citizens' Association; and that the Tax Levy, which it vehemently denounces—proclaiming every legislator who voted for it a corruptionist—was largely indebted for its final passage to the efforts of the manager of that Association, Mr. N. P. SANDS, who secured as his reward a place in the New-York Board of Tax Commissioners, that had been previously promised to Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. So it seems that even "respectable gentlemen" are not above plot and intrigue when they abide in great cities. Who can give assurance that it would be otherwise in the "rural districts?" Suppose a "respectable gentleman" should have happened to loan many thousands to the wayward son of some "bloated millionaire," and find that his only chance of getting repaid was by "fixing over" a Senator or two in the interest of the millionaire aforesaid; might it not happen that the "respectable gentleman" would forget his principles in his anxiety for greenbacks? Such things have been—and they prove the weakness of poor human nature, even when it is not under the dictation of caucuses.

If the *Tribune* wants to do a real service, let it suspend for a while its anxious guardianship of "the rural districts," and devote its talents to a combination of the discordant Republican factions in the Metropolis; to a reduction of the fraudulent Democratic majorities, which could never be obtained if "the respectable gentlemen" of that emporium were half so shrewd or half so industrious as the political managers among the "countrymen." Meanwhile, the plan it suggests having so far as tried resulted only in failure—in giving increased strength to the adversary—we submit it is in the worst possible taste for the *Tribune* to advise that Republicans shall abandon their organization in the only portions of the State where it has proved effective and capable of winning victories, and substitute for it the blundering incapacity and woodenheaded mismanagement of "respectable gentlemen" like those who have made a broad farce of New-York City politics.

The Tax Levies and the Tribune.

From the Troy Whig, July 29.

The *Tribune* lays down a rule by which we cannot consent to be guided. We are called upon to consider the New York City and County Tax Levies as the crucial test. Whoever voted for them, unless he were a Democrat, is pronounced dishonest. Three members from this county voted for them. Two are Democrats and one a Republican. Mr. AKIN, who represents our Second District, is a farmer, who has always borne a good reputation. We do not know him personally. His neighbors and acquaintances, however, speak well of him. If he proved too weak to resist temptation, and took money for his votes, then he is one more instance to be added to many others, of the danger of putting in the way of temptation men who have lived respectably at home. We do not know whether he desires a renomination, but we do not believe it would be refused to him, if he asked it, because the *Tribune* denounces him, and because he voted for the Tax Levies.

Why does the *Tribune* think so lightly of the power of temptation? "Lead us not into temptation" is the daily prayer of a great many good men, and it was enjoined by "the first true gentleman that ever lived" upon all who would pray rightly, to use those words. We have great faith in the practical efficacy of removing temptation, and of avoiding it. If the Tax Levies are the "cause of enormous corruption" then one cause would be removed by taking them out of the Legislature, and leaving them to the chosen council of the people by whom the taxes are to be paid.

The charges against Tammany Hall of political corruption are enough to justify a repeal of the charter, whether the repeal would relieve the City of New-York from any part of its unjust burdens, or not, and without any reference to its power over legislation. The flippant dismissal of the proposal to repeal its charter from the *Tribune's* consideration shows that the writer has a very inadequate conception of the importance of corporate powers, and their ability to give vitality and influence to a bad as well as a good society.

We know that members of the Legislature have been subsidized and pensioned upon the City of New-York, and upon some of its public departments and incorporations, by the Tammany Society, in virtue of its acknowledged claim to dispose of all the patronage of the City.

Would it be fair to account for the *Tribune's* tenderness for ancient Tammany on the ground that some one of its friends is sucking a sugar teat, which Tammany has presented him to appease his appetite and suppress his clamor?

Republican Mismanagement in the Metropolis.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 28.

We are glad to see that our Metropolitan Republican cotemporaries are beginning to appreciate the gross mismanagement of the party in that City, and to discover how ridiculous their assumption of superior wisdom and their chronic patronizing advice to the "rural districts" are. In another column we give a sharp and humorous retort which they have elicited from the Jamestown *Journal*. It contains much wholesome truth stated in a plain and unmistakable way, and we hope that the arrogant dunces who assume such superior wisdom, and put on such insufferable airs toward the interior Republicans will be able to digest it with profit to themselves.

The evil is one which demands an immediate remedy, and the indications are strong that an attempt will be made to apply one at the approaching State Convention. The New-York *Tribune* very gravely advises the organization of Citizens' Associations in all the counties similar to the one now existing in New-York City; but, with all due defference, we beg leave to suggest that the cat under that meal is very plainly to be discerned. We don't propose to be brought under the rule of the Metropolitan clique, for that would be the inevitable result of the *Tribune's* plan. If we may judge of the visible fruits of the New-York Association, known by that name, it is an institution which we had better be without. It would be exceedingly nice, no doubt—to the managers—for the ancient political barnacles who call themselves the "Citizens' Association" in the Metropolis, to have subordinate branches throughout the State; but the party outside the City do not propose to be subordinated. They have far more confidence in their own ability to organize and achieve success than they have in the would-be leaders of Gotham, and they propose to exercise it. Hence they feel disposed to decline the *Tribune* proposition "with thanks."

The NEW-YORK TIMES takes a very different view of the matter, and proposes a far more practical method of removing the evil complained of. It proposes that the Republican voters shall rule in this matter, and that the districts where the Democratic majorities are the heaviest shall have the least to say in the counsels of the party. This seems to us equitable. If the Republicans of New-York City cannot get along harmoniously, and act with decency, the TIMES thinks—and we think so too—that the "rural districts" should take the matter in charge and try if they cannot do better. The TIMES sums up the matter in these words: "But one course can be advantageously followed. These City Committees must be swept out of existence and a new organization effected that will command the respect and confidence of City Republicans, and enable them to develop the full measure of party strength. It is idle to talk of compromise in the premises. The present committees, 'Radical' and 'Conservative,' are simply nuisances, kept up for the purpose of enabling certain men to acquire plunder. They are corrupt from beginning to end. The first thing to be done, then, is to clear them away as so much rubbish. This done, the work of fresh organization should not be difficult. It is a work which must be performed, if performed at all, by the Republicans of other parts of the State; and for this purpose their interference is invoked."

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Serenade to Governor Senter in Nashville—His Response.

From the Nashville Union, July 25.

A large crowd of the friends of suffrage and SENTER, accompanied by the Rock City Band, last night visited the rooms of the Governor, on the Square, for the purpose of attesting their appreciation of the bold, fearless and effective manner in which he has borne through the State the standard of free principles. After several stirring pieces by the band, Governor SENTER made his appearance. He said that he had just arrived from Gallatin, where he had been in conflict with the "Bald Eagle of the Mountains," and felt too weary to make a speech—if, indeed, it would be fair to do so in the absence of his competitor, He could not, however, he said, allow the occasion to pass without expressing his thanks to his friends for the honor they had done him personally, as well as the zeal they were manifesting in support of just principles. Governor SENTER said that he had now traversed the greater part of the State, meeting General STOKES in discussion before the people, and felt sure that he had not labored in vain. Upon the support of the franchise, the popular heart was beating in unison with the principles he had avowed in the commencement of the canvass. Even amid the blue mountains of East Tennessee, where it was thought his position in regard to enfranchisement would not be popular, he found the honest masses sustaining his views, and confidently expected to obtain a majority of the votes cast in that division of the State. He had driven his competitor to the wall, and intended to give him no chance to escape. Assuring his friends that "the work was going bravely on," and that complete and glorious victory was certain on the 5th of August, the Governor again thanked his friends, and retired amid vociferous cheering.

Mr. Creswell's Indorsement of General Stokes.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Postmaster-General CRESWELL to General STOKES:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1869.

To Hon. W. B. Stokes, City Hotel:

Believing you to be the true representative of the Republican Party of Tennessee, I earnestly advocate your election, and I trust that every sound Republican in your State will rally enthusiastically to your support. The President is absent from the city, but I am confident that I declare his opinion and desire.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Secretary Boutwell's Letter.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 29.

Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter to STOKES, in which he declares that he is greatly interested in the success of the latter, does not commit the Administration. It is guarded in its terms and only expresses the sentiments of the writer. We, nevertheless, regret that the Secretary did not refrain from taking any part in the bitter contest. There is not, apparently, so far as either STOKES or SENTER is personally concerned, much to choose between them, and it is unfortunate that the next Governor of Tennessee must be, in any event, a man who has shown an unlimited capacity for blackguardism. Both were rebels when rebellion seemed likely to succeed, and of the sincerity of the conversion of each we will not attempt to doubt. But the platform upon which SENTER stands is the only one which can give peace to the state and heal the bitter feelings left by the war. It is the policy which sooner or later must prevail. Besides, Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter comes too late to be of any use to STOKES, whom it was written to serve, and must offend those Republicans who will vote for SENTER. The quarrel is a local one, both the candidates are Republicans, and Secretary BOUTWELL has quite enough to do in managing the Treasury, in which he is succeeding admirably, without unnecessarily interfering in Tennessee.

Views of Another Republican Paper Upon the Secretaries' Action.

From the Detroit Post, July 28.

Undoubtedly Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. CRESWELL have just as much right to favor the election of one of the candidates and to oppose the other, as though they occupied merely private stations. And so has the President. But we very much doubt whether it is wise in the Administration to take sides in the Tennessee election, or any of the Southern elections wherein the Republican Party is divided. Certainly, if the Administration really means to throw its influence into the scale, it ought to be consistent, and support the same side in all the States. Now the Administration certainly did not actively support the Radicals in Virginia, and is suspected of looking not impartially upon the Conservatives. In Mississippi it is confidently predicted that Judge DENT will be the Conservative candidate, and that, being a relation of the President, he will receive the support of the Administration. Now for the Administration to sustain STOKES and the Radicals in Tennessee, and oppose SENTER and the Conservatives while favorably regarding WALKER and the Conservatives in Virginia, and DENT and the Conservatives in Mississippi, would certainly present a curious political mixture. No Administration can serve two parties at the same time. Therefore we doubt if Postmaster-General CRESWELL was at all authorized to report for the President as he did, or to state anything more than his individual preference. And we regard his letter, and that of BOUTWELL, as quite probably ill-considered, untimely, and mischievous. Both letters ought to have carefully mentioned that they only presented the individual opinions of their writers, and carefully denied any disposition or intent to commit the Administration.

We are not sure but that it would be best for the State of Tennessee and the country that SENTER should be defeated and STOKES elected. We do not exactly like the Stokes platform, but we boldly dislike the Senter alliance with unrepentent secessionists. If we could have STOKES' party upon the chief plank of SENTER'S platform, we should be better satisfied. Still, sooner or later, the people of Tennessee must be trusted to settle their own State policy. If there is no danger of the Republicans losing power, let the Republican leaders go to the assistance of the party in Tennessee, and stump the State. But we do not anticipate any dangerous results from SENTER'S possible and probable success. It is too late for a rebel reaction, if one should be attempted, to reverse the decisions of the war, or any of them. Equal rights for blacks and whites are secure; loyalty is secure; and, if the Democratic secession element should obtain power, it would lose it again next year if it should make any attempt at reaction. At least so it seems to us.

Meanwhile, it ought not to be forgotten that SENTER is supported by a considerable portion of the Republicans of Tennessee, including the great Republican leader, Senator BROWNLOW. The Administration cannot well afford to alienate and incur the hostility of this portion of the Republican Party in Tennessee, or to do anything calculated to render a division of the party in that State permanent. Rather should every effort be made to prevent a hardening of hearts between the two factions, and to preserve good temper, so that a union may easily be effected after the present issue has been decided, and the results fully developed. So it seems to us, at least. At the same time, if the Administration does regard it as important that STOKES should succeed, and SENTER be defeated, it seems to us that it ought to manage to use whatever proper influence may be exerted without openly committing itself, and without allowing any members of the Cabinet to openly commit it. At the same time, we do not hesitate to acknowledge that there may be points in the situation which we do not rightly, or fully appreciate, and that BOUTWELL and CRESWELL may be right, and our judgment not properly informed; so that we await the testimony of the event with patience, and with a candid disposition.

THE TEST OATH.

It Was Not Required in Louisiana—Views of the House Reconstruction Committee.

From the Richmond Whig, July 29.

From the following document it appears that even the most Radical members of the Reconstruction Committee (including Mr. BOUTWELL, now the most Radical member, as is understood, of the Cabinet,) stand opposed to General CANBY in the test-oath business. This was a telegram sent to the Governor of Louisiana with reference to the Legislature elect of that State:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

To Governor Warmouth, New-Orleans:

We think that persons disqualified under the Fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States are not eligible to your Legislature. This is to be determined by the respective Houses, but no oath can be imposed except the oath prescribed by the State Constitution.

(Signed,) JAS. WILSON,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.
(Signed,) GEO. F. BOUTWELL,
(Signed,) J. F. FARNSWORTH,
(Signed,) H. E. PAINE,
Reconstruction Committee.

This goes a bow-shot beyond anything that has been claimed in this State. It makes the Legislature the judge as to whether the Federal Constitution has power to disqualify a member. We have not thought of making any such claim. On the contrary, we carefully selected candidates who were not obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment, thereby showing our sense of obligation to obey its provisions. But we did not select candidates who could take the test oath, because no conception of that being required entered the mind of any one, not even of those who were trying by every means to embarrass and defeat us, for they, too, brought out and, in some cases, elected men who cannot take that oath.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Address of A. J. Hamilton to the People of the State.

General A. J. HAMILTON has published an address to the people of Texas, giving his reasons for announcing himself as a candidate for Governor of the State under the new Constitution. He says he is in full sympathy, so far as he knows or has reason to believe, with the administration of President GRANT, and that he is supported by the mass of the Republican Party of the State. He continues:

"But because I am receiving a generous support from the Democratic Party, who have no candidate, there are a few extremists—destructives, rather—who, claiming to belong to the Republican Party, denounce both me and the Democratic Party as guilty of some corrupt bargain—some hidden design, some monstrous atrocity—men whose highest and only idea of Republican Government is, that office is to be secured to them by restricting the rights of others. It is charged by those men that the Democracy seek a victory through me. This is but a poor compliment to the intelligence of the people; for such a purpose, if attempted to be carried out, would only render me powerless to accomplish the object."

General HAMILTON says that if elected he will endeavor to see the laws faithfully executed; that he will seek to promote immigration; will favor State aid to railroads, and will labor to carry into effect such a system of public schools as will meet the wants of the children of the State, of both races, which in his opinion can be best effected by separate schools for the two races and a fair division of the school fund between them according to numbers. In conclusion, he says:

Fellow-citizens, I do not seek the office of Governor for the sake of the office; but may have expressed the opinion that the position which I occupy will enable me, if elected, to effect something toward healing the wounds of the past and restoring fraternal feeling among the people. To live to see this accomplished is the dearest hope that animates my heart to-day—to aid in the accomplishment of this great work is my highest earthly animation. I own, too, that after all that has transpired during these years of sorrow through which we have passed, my heart would gratefully respond to a generous confidence on the part of the people of Texas in willingness to faithfully serve them. Whatever the result may be—whether in public or private life—I shall not cease to labor for the restoration of peace in society, free civil government, and the solid prosperity and happiness of the people.

AUSTIN, June 29, 1869. A. J. HAMILTON.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Knoxville *Whig* estimates SENTER'S majority at 60,000 at least.

Senator MORTON will speak in Ohio on the 12th of August, at such place as the Republican Committee may select.

Every Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has been a native-born Pennsylvanian. PACKER, the present Democratic candidate is a native of Connecticut.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE has announced himself as a candidate for the Tennessee Senate. It is said that this is intended to prepare the way to his elevation to the United States Senate.

Mr. RUSH BURGESS, Chairman of the Virginia Radical State Central Committee, has resigned, and Colonel J. W. JENKINS has been elected in his stead.

General CANBY has accepted the resignation of Attorney-General THOMAS R. BOWDEN, of Virginia, and it is said will soon commission JAMES C. TAYLOR, elected to the office at the recent election.

Secretary BOUTWELL has intimated his willingness to grant to the employes in the Treasury Department from the State of Tennessee ample time to return to their homes, so as to vote at the approaching election.

The fact is developed by the official returns of the late election in Virginia that the negroes voted more nearly their registered strength than the whites. This would indicate that there was not much "intimidation."

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* says that the Governor of the State is opposed to the cession of the western part of Florida to Alabama, and that there is not the slightest prospect of more than a "corporal's guard" of the people voting in its favor.

It is reported that General CANBY has received a letter from General SHERMAN, asking him if he would like to be transferred to Mississippi, to command the Department until after the election. Should the transfer be made, General MCDOWELL would probably be sent to Virginia.

The official vote of Washington Territory is as follows: For Delegate to Congress—GARFIELD, (Rep.,) 2,743; MOORE, (Dem.,) 2,595. GARFIELD'S majority, 148. Total vote in Territory is 5,238. The vote in 1867 was 4,640—an increase in two years of 698, and increase of Republican majority of 52. The vote on State Convention was very small, there being 400 for and 688 against.

It is a little remarkable that the opposing candidates for Governor in Ohio were both in one regiment at the beginning of the war. ROSECRANS received the commission of Colonel in the Twenty-third Ohio, while HAYES was Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. CONNEL, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, and POND, the Republican candidate for that office, were likewise Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel in the same regiment.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, held on Wednesday morning, the vote by which Hon. WILLIAM B. SPOONER was requested to resign the Presidency was rescinded. A State Temperance Convention was recommended, and the expediency of establishing a morning newspaper was discussed.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in a letter to a Georgian in Washington, dated July 18, says: "As to matters in Georgia, my opinion is that the only proper course is for each House of our General Assembly to conform to the principles of our Supreme Court decision on the eligibility question in all future issues. The courts, either legally or constitutionally, undo and do over again what they have done in this matter. It would unsettle and render void all their subsequent legislation and introduce general confusion. It would be against all principle and precedent, and would be revolutionary in its character."

The Portland (Me.) *Press* believes that the present talk of the annexation of the British Provinces is "the beginning of a movement that will increase with an ever accelerating ratio, until the arbitrary geographical line that separates the United States from Canada disappears." The Boston *Traveller* thinks the *Press* might have added, that the consummation of the union between the United States and the Provinces may be brought about at an early day, if wisdom and prudence govern those interested in the matter—that it is a question that comes under the domain of commerce rather than of politics, and if the business men whom it would benefit will but give it their attention and support the movement will soon gain an impetus that cannot be checked.

RIOT IN CHARLESTON.

A Colored Band Assaulted by Negroes—The Military Called in—Several Persons Injured.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* gives a long account of the riot in that city on Monday afternoon, at the termination of the match game of base ball between the clubs of Charleston and Savannah. We quote:

After the end of the game it was proposed to throw a match between the two clubs, and the policemen who were present were requested to keep the field clear. Then followed one of the most disgraceful riots that has ever been witnessed in Charleston, and which should be a warning to the white people of this city to prepare to protect themselves. In complying with the order a policeman ordered a colored man named RAFE IZZARD to keep clear of the lines. He replied in a sulky manner, when a few sharp words were interchanged, which resulted in the negro cursing the policeman and his arrest by the latter. Upon being arrested, IZZARD resisted and struck the policeman, and just then an attempt was made by a number of negroes present to rescue him. This they would have succeeded in doing had not the other policemen on duty, white and colored, come promptly forward to the assistance of their comrade.

At this time the riot was spreading. A United States soldier had been struck, and the soldiers, policemen and negroes became mixed up. Clubs, bats, fence rails were seized, and notwithstanding the efforts of Major OGLEBY, they continued to attempt to arrest the negro. At length the presence of a military force cleared the field, and IZZARD was brought into the Citadel, continuing to curse and resist the policeman who had him in charge. Even after being carried into the Citadel he fought and kicked, evidently drunk, until locked up in the guard-house.

The news meanwhile had spread through the city like wildfire, and in a very short space of time about three thousand negroes assembled in the vicinity of the Citadel-square. Mayor PILLSBURY arrived soon after, and endeavored to disperse them, but the brutal mob refused to obey their Chief Magistrate, and continued to breathe threats against the base-ball club and the band of musicians. Why their wrath was directed against the colored band it is impossible to say, save, perhaps, the fact may be accounted for by its being hinted abroad that they were all Democrats.

Thinking that the affair had entirely passed off, the Carolina Club prepared to march to the Vigilant Hall, where they proposed to entertain their visitors, and headed by the colored Savannah band, proceeded down the main walk to the gate on Calhoun-street. Here, as the band, composed of colored men, emerged from the gate, they were met by a volley of stones from the vagabond mob without, which wounded several of the men. The colored men composing the band and the ballists being unarmed, used, the one the musical instruments, and the other the few bats they possessed. But being pressed by about 3,000 infuriated negroes, were compelled to retreat to the Citadel, carrying off the wounded. A gentleman in the crowd being closely pressed by the mob drew his pistol and fired, doing no damage, save mortally frightening the rioters. He was immediately arrested by Major OGLEBY and confined in the Citadel.

The Mayor being now on the ground, was appealed to for protection. This he declared he was unable to give, saying, "I am perfectly powerless." He had ordered up the entire Police force, who, under command of Lieutenant TAFT, and the detectives, under command of Officer PHILLIPPI, endeavored to keep the peace, but unsuccessfully.

Finding that he was powerless, the Mayor, at the solicitation of some of the citizens, invoked the aid of the military. Colonel ANDREWS, commanding the Citadel, promptly responded, and a detachment of men, with loaded muskets, were soon under orders to escort the colored band and the Carolina Club to the boat. As the line marched down the mob frequently jeered and yelled in a most provoking manner, but, like cowardly scoundrels, made no aggressive steps.

Arrived at the Charleston Hotel, the Club halted, and took charge of the Savannah boys, who were then escorted to the Vigilant Hall. Here the guests sat down to the sumptuous repast, and, notwithstanding the disgraceful riots that had interrupted the festivities of the occasion, a half hour was spent in the interchange of mutual felicitations, songs, speeches, toasts and sentiments.

The supper being hurried through, the line was again formed and the march taken up for Boyce's wharf to the tune of Dixie. A mob of infuriated blacks still hung upon the outskirts, however, notwithstanding the remonstance of Mayor PILLSBURY, and frequently threw rocks into the crowd, wounding several gentlemen.

At length the procession reached the wharf, and the guests were sent on their way with three rousing cheers and a tiger. During all this time the negroes who were not permitted to go upon the wharf, secreted themselves in the neighborhood and kept up a volley of stones. When the steamer had departed the presence of the military was again found necessary to prevent the brutal assaults of the mob, and the Carolina Club were escorted to the Charleston Hotel by the detachments under Lieutenants SAVAGE and LYNCH.

The following is the list of wounded, as nearly complete as we were able to collect them:

RAFE IZZARD, the negro who commenced the riot, and who was subsequently arrested, wounded in the head—slightly.

W. H. WOODHOUSE, (colored,) of the Savannah Band, wounded in the head and leg with stones—seriously.

BENJAMIN MORELL, (colored,) of the Savannah Band, wounded in the stomach and head with rocks—not seriously.

R. H. BUTLER, (colored,) of the Savannah Band, cut in the head with a rock.

It was rumored that one of the mob was shot, but unfortunately the rumor turned out to be incorrect. Several gentlemen were also struck and cut with stones thrown by the mob.

The Accident to Mr. Creswell.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL'S arm was much less painful on Wednesday, but the physicians were not able, on account of the swelling and extreme soreness of the arm, to ascertain whether any of the bones about the elbow are fractured or not. The accident occurred on Saturday evening last, at the residence of his father-in-law, Rev. JAMES MCINTIRE, a short distance from Elkton, Md. Mr. CRESWELL was smoking a cigar on the porch after tea, and conversing with the family, seated in a large arm rocking-chair. In moving the chair one rocker got over the edge of the porch, and he was precipitated to the ground, about a foot and a half below the floor of the porch, his left elbow coming in contact with the hard earth. The soreness and swelling are beginning to subside, and the physicians will soon be able to determine definitely the extent of the injury. The Postmaster-General has received numerous messages and telegrams of sympathy, but among the numerous letters was one from an agent of an insurance company, with a policy filled up ready for the Postmaster-General's signature, and the assurance that the whole Cabinet would be induced to insure if Mr. CRESWELL would lead off.

Large Fire in Jersey City.

This morning, about 12:30 o'clock a fire broke out in GANNON'S large iron foundry, situated at the corner of Newark-avenue and Brunswick-street, Jersey City. The firemen answered promptly to the alarm, but the building being a frame one, the flames had gained such headway that it was burned to the ground together with the contents, principally valuable patterns. The loss could not be definitely ascertained, but is supposed to be fully $10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The population of Paris in 1868 was estimated to number 1,879,640 souls; 45,860 deaths and 55,002 births were reported during the same year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DICTIONARY OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION. By J. R. McCulloch. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Co. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

"It is not, in truth, a book for one country or one age, but for all countries and all ages, and will always be regarded as a noble monument of profound thinking, various learning and persevering research, applied to purposes of the highest interest and importance." These words of our author himself with reference to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, are, in a certain degree, applicable to his own great work, the *Dictionary of Commerce*, a new edition of which is now brought out in England and in this country. Since its first publication in 1832 it has been a grand authority in the matter of British commerce, as most people know. But it is singular enough that the first idea of such a work, its practical origin, at least, was not British. The French, who have anticipated their neighbors in so many things, and who had omnibuses and street Post Office boxes in Paris over two hundred years ago—were the first to formulize their ideas of general trade in a mercantile dictionary. It was got up with Government help and patronage in 1723 by the brothers Savary—a name also associated with the origin of steam navigation—and was the first work of the kind in Europe. In 1769, the Abbe Morellet made an effort to bring out another work of the kind, but failed. In 1783 such a one was published, which was long the merchant's guide in France.

In England, meantime, the earliest work on this plan was published in 1751 by Malachy Postlethwaite, being mainly compiled and largely translated from the Savarys' book; and another edition of this was brought out in 1774. In 1761, Richard Rolt published his *Commercial Dictionary*, the "best part" of which, says Mr. McCulloch, was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson, no other than the author of *Rasselas*. This part was the "Preface," in which the writer set down his solid and stately generalities in a very imposing manner, and quite in the style of a political economist. In 1766, another work on the subject was published by Thomas Mortimer, Consul of the Netherlands. One or two others followed on the plan of the preceding, but more or less wanting in what McCulloch, with his keen Scotch sagacity in perseverance, at last undertook to supply.

John Ramsay McCulloch was born in 1789, of a respectable family of small proprietors, at Whithorn, in Wigtonshire, and had the advantages of schooling and instruction which Scotland was always anxious to afford to all conditions of her people. Those of young McCulloch were very favorable; for his grandfather, Dr. Laing, of Glasserton, in the same shire, had a very good library, and his step-father, Dr. Dempster, was another educated man, who took care of his education and sent him, at the age of 16, to the University of Edinburgh. Here the lad attended the lectures of Sir John Leslie, and of Dr. Thomas Brown, the metaphysician, a teacher of the old school, who found no favor with his Western pupil. The latter, with the self-assurance which belonged to him at all periods of his life, disliked the Doctor's logic, and said he got no more benefit from it than if it had been delivered in Greek. His feelings in the matter were those of Jonathan Swift, Oliver Goldsmith and so many others before him, who held the jargon of Kekermannus and Burgersdicius in such remarkable aversion. His thoughts were at first turned to the law, and his friends had influence enough to make him one of the Writers to the Signet—a vocation made so singularly honorable by the rapid and laborious pen of Walter Scott. But he had as little taste for the law as for college metaphysics, and so drifted, by a sort of elective affinity, into the theoretic ways of trade and commerce, and at the same time into the habit of writing politics in the journals, on the side of the Whigs—which last might be considered a natural kind of tendency in one born in the very region where the word Whig came, as it were, out of the ground, and Whiggery grew up into stalwart manhood, with a claymore in its hand. He "fleshed his maiden sword" on Dundas, of course,—the *bête noire* of all Scotch Liberals, as Pitt was of the Foxites in England; and in the same bold and perfervid spirit, married Isabella Stewart at the age of 22. In 1817 he was a contributor to the *Scotsman*, and in a short time became editor of that paper. "At the time when this journal was set on foot," says McCulloch, "the newspaper Press of Scotland was in the most degraded state imaginable, without talent, or even the pretence of independence." He largely helped to change all that, and at the same time gave the journal a tone of trade and political economy, which won upon the natural genius and predilections of the reading public. Simultaneously he began to contribute articles on that subject to the great "Blue and Buff" luminary of the North; and it is interesting to less abstruse and economic natures to find how a man of his calibre could feel such delight on seeing himself, for the first time, in the print of the Edinburgh *Review*. Jeffrey liked his papers and his philosophy from the beginning; and up to 1838, McCulloch had contributed seventy-eight of them, now published separately. He argued for free trade with France in 1819, attacked the Corn laws at the same date, and also denounced the charter of the East India Company and the Navigation laws—preparing the public mind for those great legislative changes which came about in the end.

In 1825, the friends of McCulloch tried to establish for him a Chair of Political Economy in the Edinburgh University. But they could not bring it about. He was too great a propagandist, and the people of Edinburgh were too much against him. He then went down to the broader and more liberal arena of London, where he delivered lectures on political economy to the legislators, merchant princes and most intelligent audiences of the capital; where, in 1827, the University of London made him its Professor of Political Economy. In 1828 he published a new edition of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. In 1832 he resigned the Chair, and in the same year, after a preparation of near twenty years, brought out his *Commercial Dictionary*, which at once took the place of all other works of the same character. In 1837 he published his *Descriptive and Statistic Account of the British Empire*, and, in 1841, his *Geographical Dictionary*—works which must have cost him an enormous amount of research and labor. In 1838 he obtained the reward of his long Whig advocacy, in the Comptrollership of the Stationery, which he got from Lord Melbourne and held till his death. But he always thought more of the world than of his "Stationery," and often wished he could come back to it at the end of three hundred years, to see how it should be getting along. Jeffrey once, in reply to such a wish, said he would be thankful to come back in a shorter interval, say at the end of 1900. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel signalized his sudden swinging round the circle of the Corn laws by giving McCulloch a pension of £200 a year—paying for the plagiarism while he acknowledged the corn, or rather "corn logic," of our political economist. McCulloch was greatly gratified, and was always ready to refute or maltreat the assailants of the right honorable Baronet. He was now much more at ease in his possessions; but he kept his old enormous appetite for work, and brought out *Catalogues Raisonnees* of Political Economy, and other tracts in succession, full of all sorts of bibliographical and biographical facts and figures on that subject. He was a strong thinker; what he saw he saw clearly, and with his vigorous convictions he had an equally vigorous propensity to insist on them, having no mercy on anything earthly that could not stand the test of a statistical common sense. In that respect, he was as hard as any of his own facts; but, in all other respects, he was a sociable and kindly man in the midst of his family or in intercourse with his friends. He died at his office in Westminster, Nov. 11, 1864, in his seventy-sixth year.

The present edition of the *Commercial Dictionary* is edited by McCulloch's Secretary and son-in-law, Hugh G. Reid, who worked with him for many years in preparing its contents, and who now presents it with every addition demanded by the latest changes of the commercial world, and in every respect up to the present year of production and progress. Many articles have been recast to receive the benefits of discovery, and others have been added—such as those on "Petroleum" and "Telegraphs." This great and valuable work, of over fifteen hundred pages, is not to be described in a short notice, except in general terms. Here may be found a notice of everything that enters into the curriculum of the world's commerce, whether it grows out of the ground or under the water, or is produced by art—with its character, origin and history; while every chief mart, port, station and emporium of trade on the globe has its own proper and adequate record. Our own great cities have their due notice, and the charts and statistics connected with them are drawn and formalized according to the latest and best authorities. We have here a dozen large maps of the great continents and the chief States of the world, and thirty charts of cities, estuaries, rivers, with their lines of streets and their various depths of anchorage—a perfect and orderly wilderness of things, from "cranberries" or "coprolites" in a corner, to the grandeur of the "East India Company," the "Cotton" harvest of North America, "California," and the "Canals" of all the world; from "bulrushes" and "beads" to the "Bank of England" and the harbor of Trimountain "Boston;" from the "*aum*" (wine vessel) and the "acids," at the beginning, to the "Zedoary" and the German "Zollverein" of the last pages. Altogether, this comprehensive work, at once so minute and so magnificent, is well worth the attention, not alone of the men of trade, but of statesmen also, and, indeed, of all intelligent public writers whose business it may be to enlighten others as well as themselves. It is as convenient a thing in an editor's room as in a ship-owners or banker's office. But it is peculiarly the trader's manual, and in this respect it will be found to be a whole "mercantile library" in itself. Its typographical "getting-up" is in the best English style of execution.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL—A Series of Readings and Discourses thereon. By Arthur Helps. New-York: James Miller.

A new edition of a very agreeable publication, strongly recommended by reviews and other organs of criticism, and also made popular by a good many merits of its own. It is on that subject of human life, with its manners and its tendencies, which in all ages, from the time of Theophrastus and Seneca to those of Rochefoucauld and Le Bruyere, and so on to Poor Richard and Martin Tupper, has so interested the readers of the world—justifying the well-known verse of Alexander Pope—

"The proper study of mankind is man."

It is to little purpose that critics have laughed at Mr. Tupper, and disparaged some other poets who make their stanzas unctuous with the obvious moral conclusions and saws of life. The general taste is pleased with such things, as may be seen in the liking for proverbs which exists in most countries—a propensity which it would not be so very safe to laugh at, after all. Such being the case, a work like the one before us need not have any very profound disquisition, or poetic fancy, or originality of thought to recommend it and make it attractive, and we have an idea that none of these things will be found in any remarkable degree in the colloquies of our "Friends." Mr. Helps is a man of reading and observation, of sober ideas and quiet expression, which gratify and amuse, but never disturb or strongly suggest His writing is mainly in the dramatic mode; but the conversations are not very animose or sprightly, nor do they wind into a subject after the manner which Goldsmith attributed to Edmund Burke. The interlocutors here are Ellesmere, Milverton, Dunsford, Medhurst and Daylmer, names which in themselves exactly indicate the rather formal manner and spirit of these conversations; the talkers having no individual character at all, and only serving as mouthpieces for the sentiments of the author, who might have managed better; and who, furthermore, when he brings a pair of charming young ladies into his discourses, does not give them a word to say. There is a great want of gallantry in such an arrangement, to say the least of it.

But a critic of manners, appearances and tendencies may be very agreeable without being very dramatic; and Mr. Helps has made himself very agreeable to a multitude of readers, who find him a very safe and pleasant companion, never going beyond their own depth in the water and never attempting to fly over their heads in a balloon. His subjects are all familiar and his manner of treating them such as to suggest a similarity or coincidence of thought in the reader who, thus, in the most obvious way, is enabled to appreciate the merit of his author. A crowd of passages may be quoted in illustration of this; but one taken at random will show the particular style and philosophy of the work. It is on "Family Relations:"

"I know that there is a great deal which is eminently difficult in relationship. Take the case of parents. Their lives seem to be spent sometimes in restraining and forbidding. I go out and see Walter on the water, in a little boat with crowded sail, and I have to call him in, and forbid the sailing. I next find him injuring my new gates which had just been painted. I have to forbid that. Shortly afterward I catch him throwing stones at somebody or something which does not require to have stones thrown at it. Then he is wet through, and I am peremptory in insisting upon a change of clothes. All day long sometimes, in the management of children, it is 'don't, don't, don't.' One wonders that they can like one at all; but they do, and if they do not now, they will. I am but just beginning to love my father (who has been dead many years) as I ought. How well I remember on some occasion, when he wanted to take care of me just as I do of Walter about the change of wet clothes. I was insolent—not in word, but in thought. 'Could not I take care of myself? Was I always to be interfered with?' &c., &c. But now I appreciate all his tenderness. I could go and do penance for those thoughts, as Dr. Johnson did, bareheaded, in the market-place of Uttoxeter, for his one act of disobedience to his father. Excellent Dr. Johnson! How he always comes up in any serious talk among Englishmen, and what a loving reverence we have for him, notwithstanding his combativeness in conversation, of which Dunsfor, I know, disapproves, and I think rightly.

To go back to relationship. There is great comfort in the thought that, though there may be little troubles and disagreements, yet the tendency of the thing is to come right in the end. Walter pouts, and looks like an injured Walter, when I have saved him from a fever by this peremptory order to change his clothes. But the day will come when he will sigh and say, 'I wish I had anybody now who cared whether I was wet or dry, and who should prevent me from throwing brickbats injudiciously.' The same after-growth of affection pervades relationship. It is full of troubles, duties, responsibilities, over-familiarities; but in the long run it comes right; and every day, as they grow older, people become more attached to those relations left to them, and discern that, after all, the burden of relationship may be heavier, but is far more tolerable than that of loneliness."

Reappearance of a Man Stolen by Indians Thirty-Three Years Ago.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, July 28.

Thirty-three years ago there lived in Lewiston, Logan County, a farmer by the name of Harris Hopkins, who had a child, a boy, between three and four years of age. One day, while the farmer was at work in a field some distance from the farm-house, the boy started from the house across the fields to see his father. The last seen of the little fellow was when he left the house. Hundreds of people turned out to search for the lost child. The river was dragged, the woods searched, rewards offered, but all to no purpose. After days of weary and anxious search the little fellow was given up by the parents and sympathizing friends. The few Indians living in that neighborhood were friendly and peaceable, and no suspicion ever attached to them, and the affair was forgotten or only talked of as a mysterious disappearance. The Hopkins family at length left their old home and settled in Illinois, and up to ten days ago none of their old neighbors in Logan County had expected to see any member of the family again. The astonishment of the old settlers in and about the neighborhood can be conceived when week before last, a tall man, browned by exposure to sun and storm, and speaking the broken English of the half civilized Indians, made his appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a Cherokee Indian, wandering through that section, had enticed him from the field as he was going in search of his father, and had carried him to the far West. The old Chief had treated him as his own son, and having been taken away at so young an age, the memory of his parents and former life had faded from his mind. For thirty odd years he lived as an Indian, and supposed that he was the son of the old Chief who claimed to be his father. A few months since the Chief, then high in rank in the Cherokee nation, and very advanced in age, found himself on his death-bed. Shortly before he died he called his adopted son to his bedside, and informed him who and what he was. As soon as the old Chief was dead and buried, Hopkins came to Logan County in search of his parents, whom he found had moved to Champaign City, Ill. He, however, remained during last week at Lewiston, to gratify the curiosity of the old settlers, who had aided in the search for him thirty-three years ago. His reappearance has caused quite as much excitement in Logan County as did his sudden and mysterious disappearance a third of a century ago.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Boutwell's "Five Per Cent."

From the Chicago Tribune, July 27.

Our Washington special yesterday contained the following rose-colored statement of the financial situation, which needs some sifting:

"The result of Boutwell's administration of the Treasury Department appears in the proposition from a German house in Frankfort to loan our Government $300,000,000 at 5 per cent., which the Secretary has, of course, been obliged to decline. His view is that he may, within a year, borrow all the money we want at 4 per cent., or certainly at 4½ per cent., and present indications seem to be, though it is not intended to speak in his name, that he will, next Winter, advise such a loan for the purpose of paying off the Five-twenties due now, or whenever the Government chooses to so consider them. A private letter to the Secretary, from a well-advised source in England, expresses the opinion that a bond at 4½ per cent. can easily be negotiated in Europe within six or eight months."

At the present time our six per cent. bonds are selling for 120 in greenbacks, which with gold at 135, are not worth nearly seventy-four cents on the dollar. A bond of the Government for $100 in gold, with six per cent. interest, also in gold, is worth $88 88 in American gold. To pay $6 in gold for the use of $88 in gold for one year is to borrow money, not at six per cent., but at six and eight-tenths per cent. This is lower than we could have borrowed money at any time before since 1861; and, since we have not yet been able to borrow at six per cent., what means the dispatch that we are offered $300,000,000 at five per cent.? What are the terms? Does the Frankfort house desire to take our five per cent bonds at par, in gold? If so, it can go into the market and buy them at 111 in greenbacks, which, with gold at 135, is the equivalent of $82 22 in gold. Why should the Frankfort house press our Government to sell it at 100 what it can buy in Frankfort at 82? As existing rates of interest are six and eight-tenths per cent. on the 5-20s at their present value, if Mr. Boutwell could borrow $300,000,000 at five per cent., the saving to the Government would be $5,400,000 per year. Yet we are told that Secretary Boutwell declines to save the mere trifle of $5,000,000 because he expects within a year to save $30,000,000 by reducing the interest on the whole debt to four per cent. Until we can get below six and eight-tenths per cent., we shall esteem it a favor to know what European capitalist is desirous to loan us money at five. Look at the generosity of the Frankfort capitalist. He can now invest $300,000,000 in five per cent. bonds at 82 22-100, and thus get seven per cent. for his money, or $21,000,000 a year interest, besides a net gain of $53,640,000 on the principal by buying it below par. But he generously prefers to sacrifice all gain on the principal, and by buying the same bonds at par, to reduce his income to $15,000,000 a year. We know not which most to admire, the magnanimity of the capitalist, who foregoes $6,000,000 a year, or the shrewdness of the Secretary, who refuses to accept a profit to that amount, but is waiting for somebody to despoil his private income to a much larger extent.

A Minister on Trial for Alleged Immoral Conduct.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Pittsburg, Tuesday, July 27.

The trial of Rev. J. P. Linn came up before the Ohio Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian Church to-day, on charges of unministerial, indiscreet and immoral conduct, which had been preferred against him. The specifications under each charge were numerous. Under the first charge he was alleged to be guilty of violating the secrecy of the session, while in charge of a congregation; with holding light and frivolous conversation with females immediately after the conclusion of services; refusing to obey the injunction of the Presbytery; appropriating a sermon, and claiming it as his own; with indiscreet conduct with females, resulting in their withdrawal from the congregation.

Under the second charge the specifications set forth that he was not truthful; that he denied having received lewd publications by mail; that he had followed a servant girl on her way to the confessional, in such a manner as to convince her that he intended criminal violence; that he so conducted himself, one evening, on the Suspension Bridge, as to elicit the remark from a gentleman, "What are you doing with my wife?" and that he lost his hat in a scuffle which ensued; that he came to his room in Beatty Hall, at a late hour of the night, bleeding and bruised, and he gave conflicting statements as to how he received those injuries; that his conduct toward young ladies in Alleghany was such as to induce them to call their father for protection; that several females withdrew from church in consequence of his demeanor; that his conduct toward females was improper.

After the charges and specifications had been read, in response to the Moderator, Mr. Linn pleaded "Not guilty." One witness stated that a young lady told him that Mr. Linn had visited her more frequently than she desired, and that she requested him to withdraw; that he had attempted to kiss her, or made proposals so to do; that her father had come in, and requested him (Linn) to go, and that he had done so. The case occupied the attention of the Presbytery all day, and the trial will probably be concluded to-morrow. It is thought that Mr. Linn will be deposed from the ministry.

General Carr's Recent Victory.

From the Chicago Journal.

Generals Sherman and Sheridan have telegraphed their congratulations to General E. A. Carr, of the army, on his recent dashing military expedition against the hostile Indians of the Far West. General Parker, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gives it as his opinion that the effect of General Carr's recent success over the savages will be to stop the Indian raids and outrages on the Western frontier. About fifty of the redskins were killed, and a large number were captured and are now prisoners at the military barracks at Omaha. These are the same Indians who have been committing depredations in Western Kansas and Colorado during the past few months, and their suppression is one of the most important achievements of recent Indian campaigns.

Wholesale Arrest of Disreputable Women.

Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth Ward, on Wednesday night caused the arrest of a large number of disreputable women, as they were becoming an unmitigated nuisance in the neighborhood and caused his officers a great deal of trouble. The raid of the Police resulted in the arrest of Tilly Brown, Margaret Walsh, Mary Jane Lamb, Laura Anderson, Mary Watson, Louisa Stanley, Mary Williams, Mary Allen, Lizzie Smith, Louisa Smith, Louisa Hays, Annie Dunning, Ellen Hill, Lizzie McMahon, Emma Dayton, Frances Ward, Mary Hughson, Lizzie Stewart, Letitia Coleman, Kate Campbell, Maggie Maher, Sarah Simpson, Kate Smith, Nellie Lopez, Josephine Wood, Maggie Anderson, Annie Donohue, Nellie Maloy, Maggie Miller, Mary Johnson, Mary Brown and Carrie King. These women presented a motley appearance when arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court, several of them being handsomely and expensively dressed, and others being ragged and dirty. Several exhibited traces of recent dissipation, and a few appeared to feel ashamed of their humiliating predicament. While on their way to the Police Court, these wretched women were compelled, at even that early hour, to run the gauntlet of the crowds of people gathered on the sidewalks near the Station-house in Spring-street, and at different points along the route. The Magistrate, after a patient hearing in each case, decided to discharge a few of the prisoners, committing the remainder for examination, or, in other words, to ten days' imprisonment unless they can pay a fine of $10 each. The scene in the Court-room while these women were being disposed of was a most pitiable one. Some of the prisoners uttered imploring cries and others indulged in imprecations as they were marched off to the cells.

Release of Two Fillibusters.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the United States Court Building from General Vodges, Commandant at Fort Hamilton, stating that O'Neill and Irwin, the two contumacious Cuban fillibusters who recently declined to be liberated from Fort Lafayette, were willing to sign the necessary papers. At the time of the general release of the Cuban prisoners by District-Attorney Pierrepont, the two men in question said that they would not sign a parole and become non-belligerents under any condition, preferring to remain in close confinement rather than do so. They were then kept in Fort Lafayette a short time, but were subsequently removed to Fort Hamilton, when they announced that they were ready to submit to the Neutrality laws. Commissioner Shields proceeded to the fort after the receipt of General Vodges' message, and saw the martyrs, who gave their personal recognizance not to participate in any more hostile expeditions. They were subsequently sent on their way rejoicing.

Railroad Disasters—Action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, just before the trial of Policeman Campbell, charged with murder, was resumed, the Grand Jury entered, and the foreman presented a communication to the Court, the substance of which, as announced by the Judge, was to call attention to the destruction of life and property resulting from the want of protection or safeguards on the various railroads entering the City.

Judge Cardozo said that, in reference to this communication, he had only to say that if any instances of loss of life or property from such cause should come to the knowledge of the Grand Jury, it was their duty to take cognizance of it, and they would receive all necessary aid from the District-Attorney and the Court in taking proper proceedings against the Company.

THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

Sixth Day—The Summing Up by Counsel on Both Sides Concluded—The Court to Charge the Jury this Morning.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday at the usual hour, the crowd and interest manifested in the case of Campbell being unabated. The jury having taken their seats, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel submitted the following points, and asked that the Court charge in accordance therewith on behalf of the prisoner:

First—The jury are the exclusive judges of all the facts in the case, and also of the credibility of the witnesses.

Second—The jury are to presume the defendant innocent until his guilt is established beyond all reasonable or rational doubt. The law presumes innocence of the act done and innocence of the guilty intent. The accused may stand upon the presumption of innocence until every ingredient of the crime is proved, and when there is any reasonable or rational doubt in the minds of the jury as to any of the ingredients having been satisfactorily proven, the jury will acquit the defendant.

Third—The defendant is entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and neither a mere preponderance of evidence, nor any weight of preponderant evidence, is sufficient to warrant a conviction, unless it generates full belief of every material allegation in the indictment to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt, for it is not enough that the evidence goes to show the guilt of the defendant, but the evidence must be inconsistent with any reasonable theory of his innocence, or the jury will find the defendant not guilty.

Fourth—The evidence of the good character of the prisoner must be considered by the jury, together with the other facts and circumstances of the case, and if his good character is proven to the satisfaction of the jury, should turn the scale in favor of the defendant when the testimony on the part of the prosecution is uncertain or doubtful.

Fifth—If the accused saw James Long engaged in an assault upon a woman in West-street, as testified to by him, (the accused,) it was his legal duty to arrest him without warrant, and to take him to the Station-house, and if he was resisted by the deceased in the discharge of that legal duty, and the homicide was necessarily committed in overcoming such resistance, the shooting was justifiable, and the prisoner should be acquitted.

Sixth—If the homicide was committed by the accused in the lawful defence of his person, where there was reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the deceased to commit a felony or do to him (Campbell) some great personal injury or bodily harm, and there was imminent danger of such design being accomplished, the shooting by Officer Campbell was justifiable, and he is entitled to an acquittal.

Seventh—Where persons having authority to arrest or imprison, and using proper means for that purposes, are resisted in so doing, and the party making resistance is killed in the struggle, the homicide is justifiable, and the officer in such a case need not retreat, as in the ordinary cases of *se defendendo*.

Eighth—If the jury find that at the time of the homicide there was a riot in progress, it was the duty of officer Campbell to do all in his power to suppress it, and if in so doing he necessarily fired the shots which occasioned the death of deceased, the homicide was justifiable and he is entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

Ninth—If the jury shall find that the shots were necessarily fired by Officer Campbell in keeping and preserving the public peace, the homicide is justifiable and the prisoner is entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

Tenth—If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time the shot was fired the prisoner had a reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the deceased to then and there do him some great personal injury or bodily harm, and if the jury find that at such time, then and there, there was imminent danger to the prisoner of such a design from deceased being accomplished, then the prisoner should be acquitted on the ground that his act was committed in lawful defence of his person.

Eleventh—That the prisoner should be acquitted if the jury find from any of the evidence that the killing of the deceased by the prisoner was necessarily committed by the prisoner while engaged in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace, the prisoner being at that time an officer.

Twelfth—If the prisoner had reasonable grounds to believe that death or some great bodily harm would be inflicted upon him unless prevented by an act of self-defence, the prisoner had a right to use such defence for his own safety, even if it should afterward appear that there was no real design to inflict the apprehended injury.

Thirteenth—If from the attack made by Long on the deceased, his attitude, his proximity, the crowd around him and all the other circumstances developed by the evidence as existing at the time and which may bear upon the question of intention, the jury should be of opinion that Campbell did believe and had reasonable ground to believe that Long intended to proceed immediately to the infliction of great bodily harm upon him and would proceed to do so unless prevented by such act of self-defence as was then in the power of Campbell, then the shooting of Long was excusable on the ground of self-defence and apparent necessity.

Fourteenth—That the question as to what constituted reasonable ground in the mind of the prisoner to apprehend a design by the deceased to do him some great personal injury or bodily harm, as well as the question whether there was then and there any danger of such design being accomplished, is matter of evidence, and the prisoner's testimony as to one or both of those facts must be taken as true, no evidence to the contrary having been introduced.

Fifteenth—If the jury believe the testimony of Matthew Campbell, he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

Sixteenth—If the jury believe the facts with reference to the killing of Morris Long were correctly stated by Matthew Campbell in his testimony, his act was justifiable homicide, and the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal.

At the conclusion of the reading of the points Mr. Charles S. Spencer arose and commenced to sum up for the defence. For a quarter of a century past, he said, the learned District-Attorney had been engaged as a public prosecutor. For the same period it had been his lot to have been engaged in defending the violent classes. From the past history and experience of both it would be appropriate that they should change places, yet to-day he found himself in the performance of his duty arrayed on the side of law and order, while the learned District-Attorney, also in the performance of his duty, was found prosecuting the cause of the violent and law-defying. His learned associate, Mr. Holmes, in his able opening of the case, had stated erroneously that the prisoner had already passed through two ordeals—the hearing before the Coroner's jury and that before the Grand Jury. Neither of these could be properly denominated a hearing, for in neither case had the prisoner an opportunity to be heard. The Grand Jury, he continued, is a mere relic of barbarism, which has hitherto clung to our judicial system, but which is destined, as other obsolete forms have been, to be finally swept out of existence. A Coroner's inquest is no less unjust and partial, for though an old woman charged with the stealing of a shawl may be entitled to an immediate examination, yet this jury may charge a man with the highest crime, and he cannot summon a witness in his behalf; this finding may next pass before the Grand Jury, where he is equally unheard, and when an indictment is found there, unless the prosecution see fit to bring the case before a petit jury, the accused may die without an opportunity to vindicate his innocence, and his children's children may find the indictment still on record against him. After adverting to the selection of the jury, and stating that the sole object of the counsel for the accused was to get intelligent and impartial men, in which he was confident they had fully succeeded; he went on to say that though the indictment was for murder, yet he was confident the District-Attorney, in his wildest dreams, never dreamed that the facts of this case constituted that crime. He was there to take the bold, though true ground, that the crime was either murder in the first degree or nothing. The defence wanted from the jury no compromise of conscience in the form of a verdict for murder in the second degree, nor of manslaughter in any one of the degrees of that crime. There is but one alternative, you must assume the responsibility of executing this man or of setting him free. After defining the various degrees of manslaughter and of murder in the second degree, contending that none of these could apply to the acts of the prisoner, Mr. Spencer went on to discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused on the charge of murder in the first degree. In discussing this question, he said, it became necessary to inquire who is this man thus charged with crime. Is he a brothel-keeper, a rowdy, a thief, or a gambler, coming up from the subterranean dens of this City? No! The playmates of his youth, the families with whom he has boarded, those who have met him in social life, and the Captain under whom he serves in the Police, stamp him as a man whose character and disposition are without spot or blemish. Such is the kind of man both you and I wish to protect our wives, our sisters and our daughters, when perhaps on an errand they might be waylaid by ruffians and brutally ravished; and the District-Attorney will find before the end of this case, that public sentiment surrounds this man like a wall of iron. What are the circumstances on which it is sought to strike this man down? A short time ago a trial was held in this Court-room, lasting until midnight, and at the midnight hour the jury render their verdict, and the prisoner's doom is pronounced. Why such stern precipitancy then? Because the air was thick with a determination on the part of good citizens to take the law into their own hands, and an example became necessary to appease them. But, I assert, there is yet courage and nerve enough left in the Police force, if sustained by good citizens, to suppress the onward march of vice. The testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution was then severely criticised and their inconsistencies pointed out. Fitzpatrick, who, he believed, saw nothing of the affair, but merely wished to strengthen his political position, swore to seeing the officer holding a pistol in one hand, his club in another, and at the same time was holding Long so that he could not get away. The testimony of Moran showed that Long attacked the officer before being struck. McCabe and Holland contradicted each other, and Murphy, the centre diamond, was false from beginning to end. Indeed, the contradictions are such throughout that they condemn the whole testimony, and if they had desired to make their testimony successful, they should have held a caucus and agreed on some one state of facts. It is due to the citizens of the First Ward, many of whom were known to him, and were of high respectability, that it is not they who give the ward its bad name, but strangers, chiefly maritime men, who come from elsewhere, and infest the sinks of vice which abound in some portions of the ward. The prisoner is entitled to his acquittal on two grounds; first, because he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm; and second, because for the time being he represented the majesty of the law—he was the law itself. The first proposition is amply sustained by the testimony for the defence, which shows that there was a crowd, that the crowd was violent and threatening, and that stones were thrown and the prisoner struck while held in the violent grasp of the deceased. All of these witnesses concur that the accused was in a most dangerous and perilous position, a position from which he saw no escape only in disabling his assailant; and for this you would send him to a dishonored grave. Dishonored, did I say? No! You may convict him, you may execute your dread sentence, but in the grave to which you shall consign him the Angel of Innocence shall repose by his side. The witnesses have laid stress on the fact that this disorderly mob was chiefly composed of women and children. Well, suppose it was. Have you forgotten the terrible riots of '63, when poor Colonel O'Brien lay weltering in his blood on one of the avenues? On that occasion one whose heart was not seared as with a hot iron against the impulses of humanity, approached with a cup of water to wet the parched lips of the dying man, but was driven away by women and girls. That mob, too, was composed of women and children, but was it any the less ferocious and violent because of that? Had Campbell been trampled down in that mob and killed, as in all human probability he would have been but for the act of which he now stands accused, and his dead body borne in mournful procession by his brother officers to the grave he would have been named as a martyr fallen in defence of law and order, instead of having them as now clamoring for his blood. Mr. Spencer then criticised the testimony of Campbell himself, which for calmness, sincerity and manifest truthfulness must have impressed every one who heard it; and concluded his address of nearly three hours' duration, marked throughout by unusual force and eloquence, as follows: "And now, gentlemen of the jury, in the name of humanity, of order, of justice, as you would guard mother, wife, sister, daughter from indignity, from ravishment, by such boys as Long of this City, stand by this man. Upon an errand of necessity, or of mercy, yours may be in the street at night and attacked; if you would have their pitiful cry answered by the guardians of the peace, stand by this man. Stand by this officer this day. As good citizens, stand by him. As men of law and order, stand by him. As men of property and reputation, stand by him. As you value the safety of your property, stand by him. As you value the protection of your persons, stand by him. As you love the institutions under which you live, stand by him. As you hate ruffians of every grade, stand by him. As you dread anarchy, stand by him. And O! gentlemen, have you gray-haired mothers you revere, sweet wives, pure sisters and daughters, on whose cheek is the blush of innocence, I ask, I entreat, I implore, I demand in the name of justice, humanity and security of property and person, that to-day you stand by this man, whose faithfulness as an officer is imputed as a crime."

At the close of his address Mr. Spencer was greeted with loud applause, which was quickly suppressed by the Court.

District-Attorney Garvin followed in a brief address on behalf of the people. He wished, he said, that the case was as clear for the prisoner as the counsel on the other side seem to regard it. He had a duty, and the jury had a duty to perform, which was no child's play. It is not the first time he had stood between the living and the dead. He remembered in the riots of 1863 trying a case in another room in which the man was charged with setting fire to a house. That man was not from the First Ward, nor was the fire in the Twenty-seventh Precinct. On the contrary, the very first fire which took place in that riot, and a majority of the fires succeeding, occurred in uptown wards, and in the midst of the more aristocratic of the community. I am not here, he said, to seek this man's blood, but to try this case in the line of my duty. God deliver me from seeking the blood of any man. The dead man is not here to tell his story; he sleeps his everlasting sleep at the hands of Mathew Campbell. This crowd, on the night of the 3d, has been called a mob. Why, gentlemen, two boys get to wrestling in the street, and finally to fisticuff, and almost immediately there is a crowd surrounds them; a boy pointing his finger in the air, gathers a crowd around him, but is that a mob? On the main facts the witnesses agree, and all the immaterial contradiction amounts to nothing, all being the result of the different stand-point from which the witnesses saw the transaction. What is there in the case that we really disagree about? The counsel says this is a case of murder or nothing. I am not going to agree that this is a case of murder; I never thought it was; it lacks the essential elements of that crime. Here is a man, a head taller than the deceased, armed with a club and a revolver and the moral force of his position; he arrests a boy and walks along quietly, with another officer behind him. He is overtaken by the father of the boy, who inquires what his boy is arrested for; he is his father, not a stranger; it is his right to make such inquiry. Whatever ensues between them, a shot is fired. That shot as we all know by experience, is enough to disperse any such crowd as that; they do disperse; the officer and Long are left contending alone; the officer is armed with a pistol and a club; with one blow of either he might have broken Long's arm and released his hold; he did not give that blow, but, on the contrary, he fired, and took the man's life. Was the firing of that shot necessary? That is the question, and the only question, for you to determine. The District-Attorney then read the definition of manslaughter in the second degree, and argued that the firing of the second shot being unnecessary to save the accused from further injury or bodily harm at the hands of the deceased, it constituted that crime as exactly as if the statute had been made on purpose to meet this case. In concluding, he called upon the jury to show by their verdict that when a police officer violates the law he shall be held amenable thereto as any other citizen, and demanded in the name of this great Commonwealth that they shall so pronounce.

After the conclusion of the District-Attorney's address, the Court administered the usual caution to the jury, and adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M., when it is expected the case will be concluded.

STOCK FORGERIES.

Extensive Forgery of Railroad Share Certificates—The Daring Operator in Custody and Held for Trial on Two Charges.

Geo. A. Abbott, a few weeks ago, purchased, at the office of Heath & Co., brokers, at No. 15 Broad-street, two certificates of 100 shares each ($100 per share) of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, for the sum of $22,800. On Tuesday last Abbott again called at the office, and, presenting what purported to be the identical shares which he had purchased a short time previously, asked that they be at once disposed of, and the proceeds converted into United States Five-twenty coupon bonds. Abbott was so anxious to have the shares sold that one of the firm became suspicious, and on making an examination, found them to be cleverly-executed forgeries. He also ascertained that the genuine certificates had been presented at the office of the Railroad Company in this City, redeemed and canceled. Abbott was given in custody of Officer Doyle, and on being arraigned before Alderman O'Brien, a few hours after, was committed for trial in default of bail.

The publication of Abbott's arrest and commitment attracted the attention of several brokers, who found that they had been made the dupes of the prisoner, and very nearly made the means of swindling their customers. This discovery resulted in an additional complaint against Abbott, the facts being almost identical with those narrated in the first case. Having made all necessary investigation these gentlemen decided upon entering on a prosecution, the result being that Mr. Chas. E. Quimby, of No. 15 Broad-street, appeared before Justice Hogan yesterday and testified that on the 10th inst. the prisoner, George A. Abbott, came to him at the office of William Heath & Co., and purchased one certificate for one hundred shares (valued at $100 each) of stock in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the States of Illinois and Iowa. This certificate bore the date of June 1, 1869, and was numbered 9,670, and was delivered to Abbott that same day. On the 27th inst. Abbott again called on Quimby, and delivered to him for sale a paper, purporting to be a certificate for one hundred shares in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, given in favor of Marvin Bros. & Co., dated New-York, March 10, 1869, and apparently bearing the genuine signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Company issuing the stock. Mr. Quimby, in due course of business, ascertained that the certificate of stock received by him from Abbott was a counterfeit copy of one already issued to Marvin Bros. & Co., the Secretary of the Company exhibiting the same to him. Mr. Quimby therefore accused Abbott of having the counterfeit and forged certificate in his possession with the intent to feloniously cheat and defraud.

Augustus Hull, clerk for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, testified, also, that he had examined the certificate annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Quimby, and had no hesitation in pronouncing it a forgery, as he had the original in his possession, it having been returned to the Company and canceled. He further testified that as clerk for the Company issuing the stock it is his duty to fill up the body of the certificates of stock; that the filling up of the original certificate exhibited by himself was in his own handwriting, and that the words "one hundred," and figures "100" are not in his handwriting.

Wm. B. Bradford, of No. 74 Broadway, also made an affidavit against the prisoner. He stated that on or about the 14th inst. Abbott called on him and delivered to him for sale on account the original certificate, already exhibited by Mr. Hull, for one hundred shares of stock in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company bearing the same dates. Abbott instructed Bradford to sell the certificate and purchase one hundred shares of Pacific Mail stock, which he accordingly did. He was quite positive that the certificate received from Abbott was the same one exhibited by the clerk of the Railroad Company.

Justice Hogan at once decided to hold Abbott for trial on this new charge, and, as he could not give bail, the prisoner was remanded to his cell. Abbott is 36 years of age, a native of New-Hampshire, and says he has no occupation at present, evidently meaning a pun on his present imprisonment.

Since the arrest of this skillful and no doubt successful forger of railroad stock certificates, the Police have made considerable progress toward securing additional evidence against him for use on the trial. Their investigations have already revealed the plan of operations carried out by the accused, and the details afford an interesting insight into the manner by which Wall-street people are defrauded.

It appears that Abbott quite recently purchased three single shares of stock in the Michigan Central Railroad, using the names of E. H. Dodge, H. H. Dodge and W. Fowle as the persons for whom the shares were intended. He also purchased three other certificates of stock in the same road, one for one hundred shares of stock, the other two for fifty shares each. The one hundred share certificate was purchased in the name of Robinson, Cox & Co., the others for J. Little & Co. A few days after these three last-described certificates were duly sold for Abbott. When he was arrested he was found in possession of three certificates of stock in the Michigan Central Railroad, but instead of their representing only three single shares, they called for two hundred shares. Further inquiry resulted in the discovery that the three smaller certificates purchased by the prisoner had been skillfully altered into duplicates of the three larger certificates already sold in the street for Abbott. It was no doubt the intention of the operator to dispose of these forged certificates on the Michigan Central, when arrested for attempting to sell those of the Chicago and Rock Island Company. The alterations had been very skillfully done, though the embossed stamp of the Company showed that the written dates did not correspond, thus showing their counterfeit character at once.

THE FIREWORK EXPLOSION.

Death of One of the Victims—The Condition of the Survivors—Riotous Conduct of the "Chowder Party."

The victims of the terrible disaster in Printing-house-square on Wednesday evening, occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of fireworks in an excursion wagon, were in great agony all day yesterday, despite the unremitting care and attention paid them by the surgeons and *attachés* of the New-York Hospital. They were visited by many of their friends and relatives during the day, who did all they could to make them comfortable.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas Kelly, aged 14, the boy who sustained such terrible injuries, expired. His death was immediately reported at the Coroners' Office by some of the relatives, when a permit was given for the removal of the remains from the Hospital to the residence of his mother, No. 35 Cherry-street. The deceased, it appears, was shipping clerk for Mr. J. O. Whitehouse, boot and shoe manufacturer, in Dey-street. His mother is a widow in reduced circumstances, and it is understood that she is not in a position to defray the necessary expenses of her boy's burial. The death of her son is a sad blow to her, as he was a great aid to her in her distress.

Richard Mulcahey, aged 12, and residing at No. 52 Cherry-street, who was terribly lacerated by powder, is reported to be in a critical condition, his recovery being at the best extremely doubtful. Young Michael Barrett, whose eyes were destroyed and his body severely injured, was also in a low condition at last advices, though the surgeons did not seem so doubtful about his case as they did concerning that of Mulcahey. The remainder of the bruised, burned and tortured victims are still in a fair way of recovery. The inquest on the body of Kelly will probably take place to-day or to-morrow.

The "chowder party," whose riotous ride up Park-row resulted so disastrously, had been having a wild time of it, it seems, during the day in New-Jersey. The Jersey City *Evening Journal* of yesterday says:

"As we were walking down Grand-street last night about 8 o'clock, we heard a tremendous uproar in the street, and pausing to look and listen, we saw coming down the street a procession of omnibuses driven at a furious rate, and not only filled inside but covered outside with a yelling crowd of drunken men and boys. They screamed, sung, swore, shouted and acted as if they were the advance guard of all Bedlam broke loose. We have not seen this season such a wild, uproarious troop of hard-looking customers. They went whirling on toward the ferry, and we thought no more of them until this morning's papers brought us an account of the terrible disaster which wound up their day's sport. They were the members of 'Jerry Murphy Association,' of New-York, a congregation of the roughs, hitters, strikers and gamins of the Fourth Ward of that City, gathered mainly from the purlieus of Water, Cherry and Roosevelt streets, and they had been spending the day at Bayonne, engaged in a chowder party; there were fifty-six in the company. After reaching New-York they were not satisfied with their day's doings, and some proposed to close up with a grand exhibition of fire works in the public streets. They procured a large wagon, loaded it with a miscellaneous assortment of fire works, and, the company in another larger wagon preceding it, they proceeded up Park-row discharging the fire works as they went."

The reckless conduct of these men, endangering the lives of those who happened to be in the streets through which they passed, should be thoroughly investigated by the authorities.

Cricket—New-York vs. St. George.

The match between the New-York and St. George Cricket Clubs, commenced on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday, on the grounds of the latter Club, in West Hoboken. At the time of the resumption of the game yesterday the score stood New-York 61, St. George 130, and the St. George Club had but 18 runs to make.

The game was resumed at about noon, to the bowling of Norley, the professional of the St. George Club, and Gibbes. The only inning of note was that of Lee. He ran his score up to 19 by his consummate skill. Crossland, indeed, made a larger score, but this was the result rather of chance than of skill. Of the St. George Club, the playing of Messrs. Eyre and Gibbes was particularly noticeable.

The game was easily won by the St. Georges with six wickets to spare. To this success, the playing of Norley on Wednesday contributed much. He made the first inning by the best score that has ever been made upon the grounds—the figures reaching seventy-four. The members of the club recognized his efficiency by presenting him on Wednesday, after the close of the first inning, with $75.

The score yesterday was as follows:

NEW-YORK.	
Brown b. Gibbes	5
Cashman run out	0
Higham c. Bance, b. Gibbes	2
Makin b. Norley	2
Scott c. Hatfield, b. Gibbs	5
Crossland b. Gibbes, c. Butterfield	38
Lee b. Norley	19
Kerr b. Norley	1
Byron b. Norley	8
Jardine b. Norley	6
Wide balls	2
Total	85

ST. GEORGE.	
Hatfield c. and b. Lee	0
Stead b. Scott	4
Eyre not out	5
Butterfield b. Lee	1
Walker c. and b. Scott	0
Gibbes not out	4
Byes	1
Wide balls	4
Total	19

Railroad Movements in New-Jersey.

The Erie Railway has effected a lease of the New-Jersey Western Railway, the arrangement to take effect upon the completion of the latter road. The terms upon which the lease is made have not been made public.

Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., have effected the purchase of about six hundred acres of land in the Acquannock township, on the line of the Newark and Paterson Railway. The latter road is a branch of the Erie, and the lands are to be put to some unknown purpose for the benefit, it is presumed, of the two roads.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad will be sold on the 4th of September, at the Manchester depot, under a writ of *fieri facias* issued by the Court of Chancery at the suit of Charles J. Hendrickson and Stewart Brown, complainants, who are holders of mortgages. The entire property of the Company, including the steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, will be sold, and the branch road from Manchester to Tom's River will be disposed of, subject to the payment of the principal of certain bonds secured by mortgage given to Jas. W. Alexander, trustee.

The Central Railroad Company will soon abolish the practice of selling commutation tickets, and will substitute tickets by packages, to be good until used. This plan, it is said, will be adopted on the Newark and New-York Railroad immediately upon its opening to public travel.

The Midland Railroad Company, it is reported, have decided to adopt the route *via* Dickertown to Hoboken. The question of passing through Paterson depends upon the amount of aid offered by the city.

More Bounty Swindling.

The reports of the frauds practiced upon veteran soldiers by scheming bounty agents are made with great frequency. The latest was made yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, by Frederick Brown, who charged George W. Melvin, a soldiers' claim broker doing business in South-street, with having cheated him out of his bounty money on a power of attorney, and also with converting the money so obtained to his own use. The evidence for the Government goes to show that Brown never signed the power of attorney and that he never received the money from the accused.

J. Woodruff Lewis, another alleged bounty swindler, was arrested on Monday by Special Deputy Marshal Newcomb, who, after some months' search succeeded in finding him near Meriden, Conn. He is charged with having forged the name of Mrs. Sarah Ann Kehrough, widow of Edward Kehrough, a volunteer in one of the New-York regiments during the late war, to a certificate for $100 bounty. Mrs. Kehrough, it is claimed, can neither read nor write. The accused will be brought to this City as soon as a requisition can be procured from Judge Shipman.

Clubs, Axes and Hatchets—A Tenement-House Fight.

Yesterday afternoon Francis Williams and Dennis Buckley quarreled in the tenement-house No. 61 James-street, when Buckley seized a club and began thrashing his opponent. Williams finding himself overpowered by his assailant's weapon, picked up an ax to defend himself, and was fast beginning to turn the tide of battle, when Mrs. Sarah Buckley took part in the struggle by attacking Mrs. Elizabeth Williams with a hatchet. The row was in full progress, when Captain Allaire, of the Fourth Ward, heard of the disturbance. He repaired to the scene with one of his officers. Both Buckley and his wife were arrested, and arraigned before Alderman O'Brien at the Tombs, who committed them for trial. Mrs. Williams had sustained five severe gashes on her head and face, though none of them will prove dangerous, as the hatchet was a blunt-edged one. Williams and his assailant had both received slight wounds.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Prospect of their Speedy Removal—Preparing the Rocks for Blasting.

On Thursday, July 22, the Times announced that Mr. Benjamin G. Martin, of Brooklyn, had perfected an invention which bade fair to be of the greatest service in removing the obstructions that impede navigation at Hell Gate, and that its merits were to be taken into consideration by General Newton, to whom the Government has intrusted the work of clearing this entrance to the Harbor of New-York. The General has since inspected the model of this invention, and studied its operations, and the result will probably be the employment of Mr. Martin's apparatus in removing the obstructions at an early day. Mr. Martin, it must be understood, does not propose to destroy the rocks by means of his machine—it is not in any sense a "a new drilling apparatus," of which peculiar inventions numbers have been brought to the General's notice—but to prepare the sunken obstructions to be operated upon by drills, (worked either by steam power or by hand,) and so cause an effectual removal of them without recourse to any of the thousand and one novelties, the proprietors of which are anxious to experiment with their machines at Hell Gate. Simply stated, Mr. Martin's invention is a double coffer-dam, cylindrical in form, having a deck or flooring underneath, and capable of being floated to any portion of the Gate, there sunk by removing the flooring sections, and so operated as to lay bare the surface of the rock to the very bottom of the channel, so that the drilling and blasting of the obstruction may be begun and continued *ab libitum*. The outer cylinder is to consist of large piles or timbers, sharp-pointed at the bottom, so as to catch and firmly hold by the jagged and uneven surfaces in the bed of the river, or to sink into the mud there, besides which it will be retained in place by anchors thrown out at various points. These piles will be grooved their entire length, so as to admit the passage into them of heavy iron plates, which sink to the bottom and can be placed one upon the other so as to form a barricade against the tide-current, extending to any required height. The piles of this outer cylinder, which is built in sections, are further held in place by heavy iron bands extending on the outside from section to section, and capable of being moved vertically on iron rods, so as to bind the sections together at such points as may be most desirable. The inner cylinder is framed in a style similar to the outer one, and the sections are held together by heavy timbers extending transversely across its diameter, the whole being joined to the outer one by timbers across the intervening space at appropriate distances. When the two cylinders are sunk over the rock the removal of which is desired, the water between them is pumped out, and the vacuity filled by a peculiar cement, invented by Mr. Martin, which prevents any further inflow of the tide. Whatever water may have been collected in the inner cylinder is then pumped out, and the surface of the rock is left perfectly bare and ready for drilling operations, as if it were on dry land. Blasts may be set off inside the cylinder, and when the broken masses of rock are removed, the deck, or flooring, may be again put in place, and the whole apparatus towed away to some other point. As an additional safeguard to the cylinders, and in order to prevent the tide-current from acting upon them, there is a water-tight triangular cutwater so arranged outside of the outer cylinder that its apex is pointed directly against the current at either end, the whole being sunk to the river bed, and the ends of its base meeting at opposite points of the cylinder, by means of which the force of the tide is made incapable of acting on the dam itself. Inside of this double cutwater may be placed barges for the steam machinery necessary for pumping up the water collected in the cylinders when they are sunk, or for operating derricks for the removal of the masses of broken rocks; or this machinery may be put up in the cutwater itself, and worked therein. It is calculated that the whole apparatus may be built and sunk in any required position in four weeks' time from the day when its construction is begun. The subsequent work of drilling and blasting the rock will occupy but twenty-four hours, at the outside—especially if the Burleigh steam drill, such as General Newton intends operating with at Hallett's Reef, is used. The removal, or floating away of the apparatus, will consume but a few hours; so that within a short time after the dam is sunk over any particular rock, or rocks, the whole obstruction may be removed, and a clear channel way made for the largest vessels.

As the Times stated a few days since, General Newton intends to employ the tunneling operation for the removal of Hallett's Point reef, which will soon rid the river of that particular obstruction. Monsieur Maillefort is about to open his powder batteries on another point in the channel, and Mr. Shelbourne is to try his hand at still another. These efforts, together with the employment of Mr. Martin's invention, ought to secure to our navigators a safe entrance into the harbor through Hell Gate at an early day.

BRUEN, THE LUNATIC MURDERER.

Additional Particulars of His Life and Crime—His Insanity the Result of a Fall Several Years Ago.

John Bruen, the lunatic who murdered William Buck, his attempted captor, at Succasunna Plains, N. J., on Friday evening last, is still confined in the Morristown Jail, to which he was taken immediately after the horrible deed was committed. The fit of insanity which prompted his remarkable conduct and resulted in the commission of his crime, seems to have exhausted him, and he is now docile, spiritless, and partially sane. The confinement in the cool cells of the jail and the light diet to which he has been subjected has aided his recovery, and there are now strong hopes that he will soon regain entirely the possession of his sober senses.

Bruen is 23 years of age, and has resided all his lifetime with his father, Mr. Alfred Bruen, who is a carpenter by occupation, and a highly respectable citizen, at his home in Madison. He has worked with his father at the trade since he was 16 years of age, and about five years ago, while engaged in work upon a house in Madison, he fell from a scaffold, injuring his head, and, it is supposed, afflicting his mental faculties. Since that time he has been at times insane, the attacks being most frequent in the warm weather. During his paroxysms his conduct has been violent and uncontrollable, so that his father has been compelled to lock him up in a strong room, which was constructed in the upper part of the house for the special purpose of his confinement. After his recovery from the attacks, which have seldom lasted more than one week, he has always been mild and well disposed, although his mind has been noticeably weak and undecided.

On the morning of Friday last he begged his father to let him take a trip up the railroad. He was refused, and asked to remain at the house to work in the garden. He consented with reluctance, but the elder Bruen had scarcely got out of sight, when John threw down his hoe and ran swiftly to the railroad depot. After having ridden to the station at Morristown he was put off upon the platform, where he commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the boys and men who were congregated there, knocking them down and scattering them right and left. The mail wagon, of which he took possession, was obtained by knocking down the mail driver, leaving him senseless upon the ground. At the Post Office he attacked Postmaster Vance and the clerks, giving each a severe beating. After he had left the building Mr. Vance procured a warrant for his arrest. It was given to the City Marshal, who, it is stated, did not execute it through fear he would be killed, for the lunatic, when he left the Post Office, threatened to slaughter any person who should attempt to lay hands upon him. A complaint has been made against the Marshal for neglect of duty, and he will be held to answer for the consequence of his refusal to make the arrest of Bruen.

The circumstances of the murder of Buck have already been fully detailed. When the murderer was finally captured, and while he was on the way to jail, he struggled hard to escape, threatening his captors with instant death if he could loosen the cords that bound his hands.

The jail is visited daily by persons from his native town, who are anxious to learn what is his condition. No one is admitted to his cell, however, and his meals are passed through the iron bars of the door.

What disposition will be made in his case is not known, but it is probable that he will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, where he can be promptly confined when his paroxysms come upon him, and where the malady that afflicts him may possibly be cured. There can be no thought of a trial or of holding him to accountability for his crime.

The funeral of the young man who met his death at the hands of the lunatic was held at Saccasumia Plains, on Monday, and was attended by a large concourse of people from the village and from the surrounding country.

Shooting Affray in Second-avenue.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Patrick H. Sullivan, residing at No. 242 John-street, Brooklyn, was going home in a Second-avenue car, and when near Thirty-ninth-street a dispute arose between four unknown men about a seat, when two of them jumped off the car and began firing pistol shots into it. One of the shots struck Sullivan in the back near the right shoulder, causing a severe and dangerous wound. Officer Horstman, of the Twenty-first Precinct, coming up at the moment, the two ruffians fled with such precipitancy that they escaped arrest. The wounded man was taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Station-house, and after his wound had been dressed, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

A Chemist Supposed to Have Committed Suicide by Poison.

Rudolph Maus, a regular chemist and practical druggist has, for some time past boarded at No. 252 Broome-street. Yesterday afternoon he failed to make his customary appearance, so an appeal was made at his room door, though no response was elicited. As the door was found to be fastened on the inside, the room was forcibly opened. The occupant was found lying on the bed in an exhausted condition, so a physician was summoned, but he found life extinct. On the table near the bed was subsequently discovered a bottle containing a small quantity of strychnine, the natural inference being that the deceased had poisoned himself. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest, when he ordered the remains to be removed to an undertakers, where a *post mortem* examination will be made by Drs. John Beach and Weismann. It has been ascertained that Mr. Maus had been for some time addicted to constant intoxication. He was a native of Germany, and aged 24 years, having only one relative in this country. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS' CLUB.

Fruit from California—Exhibition of Berries—Address of Hon. Wm. Parry.

This Association convened yesterday in Horticultural Hall, No. 35 Park-place, at 1:30 o'clock, and was called to order by one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. M. Powell.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, J. W. Gregory alluded briefly to the shipment of California fruit to this City, from which it appears that there is a fair prospect that fruit in great abundance will soon be received from that golden region.

A letter was received from B. Arnold, of East Abington, inquiring about a certain tree-invigorator and insect-destroying powder advertised by Mr. Best, of the West. Several members spoke of it as a swindle. Thomas Cavanach thought the best tree-invigorator a good soil, well pulverized, and proper attention to pruning, and exterminating the insects by hand.

Warren Gale, of Berton's Landing, Vt., communicated a letter of inquiry concerning the best period to put out strawberry plants. Indian corn, he said, is now growing on the ground. Would it be better to attempt to prepare the ground after the crop of corn has been removed next Autumn, and put out strawberry plants, or wait until the following Spring? The answer was that it would be much more satisfactory to prepare the ground as well as practicable the coming Fall, and plant the vines early in the Spring. It will be seen that this theory coincides with the recommendation of Mr. Parry, in his remarks made in the address given before the Club.

The table was spread with some fine specimens of blackberries which were brought to the Club by Hon. Wm. Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., who, on being introduced by the Chairman, proceeded to give the following interesting address. He said:

HON. WM. PARRY ON THE CULTIVATION OF SMALL FRUITS.

The cultivation of small fruits is assuming a magnitude and importance that was unknown within the recollection of many of us. Heretofore a few hills in the yard for family use, or small patches raised by market gardeners, the products of which were retailed from their wagons or stalls, comprised the principal stock that was grown. Then but few of the inhabitants could indulge in fruits before peaches and apples were ripe. Now whole plantations of broad acres are required on which to raise small fruits, and regular fruit trains are employed to carry it by railroad to the large cities to supply the millions residing in and near them, to whom the fruit that arrives early in the morning, can be sent fresh and in good order. The large population of densely-crowded cities may now partake freely of the most wholesome and delicious fruits to the great benefit of their health and economy of living, for several months during the hot sultry weather, when so desirable and refreshing, before melons and the large fruits make their appearance. I have seen from 80 to 120 acres of strawberries growing on single farms, 50 to 60 acres of raspberries, and from 50 to 70 acres of cultivated blackberries, requiring hundreds of hands, men, women and children, to pick and gather the fruit for market, furnishing healthy and profitable employment for many who are unable to perform the heavier farm work. Thus far this week we have picked and shipped to market over 10,000 quarts of blackberries, mostly Wilson's Early and Kittatinny, with some New-Rochelles. During last week I sent to market daily from 2,560 to 3,000 quarts, principally Wilson's Early and a fortnight previous from 2,000 to 2,500 quarts of raspberries. These several fruits follow in succession, so that the same pickers, baskets, crates and fixtures required for strawberries can be used for raspberries and blackberries. It is necessary that ripe fruit should be carried quickly to market, so as to arrive early in the morning, to be distributed among the retail dealers and forwarded promptly to the consumers without delay on the road, or its value will greatly depreciate. From Norfolk, Va., they have fast steamers which carry berries direct to New-York, a distance of 300 miles, for one cent a quart; while from Burlington County, New-Jersey, less than 100 miles, we pay fifty per cent. more, or one and a half cents per quart, and frequently the train does not arrive until after the morning market is over, and the berries cannot be sold except at a great sacrifice. Last week my loss was from $80 to $90 per day, because the train was behind time. On the fourth and fifth days the fruit train was behind time, and in consequence our berries had to be sold at eight cents per quart, which would have brought from twenty to twenty-five cents per quart if the train had been on time. The next day it arrived on time, and the same quality of fruit brought twenty-one and a half cents per quart, making a difference in the receipts for the 600 quarts that I sent of $80 40. We picked 3,000 quarts on that day, and if all had been sent to New-York, instead of the larger part to Philadelphia, the loss would have been five times as much, or $400. The only reason assigned for the delay was the large amount of transient business required to be done by the fruit train. There was so much drilling on and off at the different stations along the road that the fruit train could not arrive on time. Hence the inhabitants of this great City do not get fruit as fresh from the vines as they should, nor do the producers get full compensation for growing it, merely because the fruit train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad is so often behind time. Ripe and perishable fruit is delayed on the road, rapidly depreciating in value, while ordinary freight cars are being drilled on the intervening switches.

We are having better crops of fruit this season than for many years past, and it may not be out of place to mention some that have done well, as those that did not succeed this year with proper treatment should not be retained in cultivation. First on the list come strawberries. Perhaps there is no greater error in their treatment than Summer or Fall planting. Yet all who enjoy a bountiful supply of the delicious fruit wish to have some growing next year on their own grounds, and horticultural writers, better versed in theory than practice, recommend Fall planting as a matter of economy, that the same ground can be used that has already produced a crop of vegetables, and they can get a crop of fruit the next year, instead of waiting till the year following; and those having plants for sale are generally ready to fill the orders for plants knowing full well they must be duplicated in the Spring or the planter will have beds of thin, scattering plants, unsightly to look at and no profit to the owner. Strawberry plants set properly in the Spring will grow and flourish as easily as a potato patch, while those set in the latter part of Summer require the utmost care to keep them alive, by supplying moisture and shade to protect them from the scorching sun. Next Spring the few plants that may have stood the unnatural treatment will be smothered in a rank growth of grass, that will require more labor and expense to keep down than would pay for all the strawberries that would grow on the weakly plants thus treated. Strawberries planted in the Fall require so much more labor and attention to make them succeed than when planted in the Spring that it can only be recommended when the object is to obtain some new and choice variety, the value of which will compensate for the extra care required to grow a few plants out of season.

WHAT KINDS TO PLANT.

The largest strawberries of a bright red color bring the most money in market. Hence size and appearance are the most important and indispensable properties, and a strawberry without them can never be popular in market, notwithstanding its other good qualities. In selecting a few of the most profitable varieties to cultivate, any that have not these qualities in a good degree should be excluded. From a large list in fruiting this year with me I should recommend the following, viz.: Wilson's Albany, Agriculturist, Boyden's No. 30, Charles Downing and Kentucky. The first-named, although not of the largest size, is remarkably firm, bears carriage a great distance, and keeps up well in market. The next two were raised from seed by Seth Boyden, of New-Jersey. They are very large and showy berries, and brought $1 per quart in market this year, while other strawberries were plenty at one-fourth the price. The last two named are seedlings grown by J. S. Downer, of Kentucky; both are large bright red berries of delicious quality, and very much resemble each other in vigor and growth of the plants, size, productiveness, appearance and quality of the fruit. The Kentucky is, however, about ten days later in ripening its fruit than the Charles Downing and other large strawberries, and continues in fruit until raspberries commence, just filling the little interregnum in the berry season, supplying a deficiency in the list of small fruits that is very desirable. When the only strawberries in market were grown near by we very properly endeavored to procure the earliest varieties. But since, by the aid of steam, our markets are supplied with early fruits from the South before ours mature, we can do better with large varieties ripening at a later period, after the glut is over. I had intended to exhibit a few quarts of the Kentucky Strawberry at a meeting of this Club, but did not find time to do it. However, as the next best substitute for the fruit itself, I had an accurate drawing of it taken by the skillful and accomplished artist of *Harper's Magazine*, Theo. R. Davis, and will furnish a copy to hang in this room.

RASPBERRIES.

Soon after strawberries are gone raspberries commence, and, if care is taken to select the most hardy and productive kinds, an abundance of delicious fruit may be furnished during their time of ripening. Heretofore the most important properties have been lost sight of in discussing the fine shades of difference in the qualities of some tender varieties that require as much care and attention as foreign grapes to produce a crop of fruit. Let us drop those fallacies, and commence at the stand-point that any raspberry well smothered in sugar and cream is good enough for the table. Then look around for the most hardy and productive raspberry of a bright red color, large and firm enough to carry well to market. Whoever will produce a raspberry combining those five qualities will greatly benefit mankind, and deserve a liberal compensation for his services. There have been many new varieties introduced within a few years claimed to be excellent, which after a short time have passed out of notice, simply because they were not hardy and productive, two indispensable properties that should belong to every raspberry worth cultivating, and some that have no other recommendation are very popular. The Doolittle Black and Philadelphia are extensively grown; more acres planted and more bushels of fruit produced than of any other two kinds, although the small size and dark color of the former are against it, and none admire the dull purplish red and soft yielding flesh of the latter; yet they are more largely cultivated than others of better quality, merely because they are hardy and productive. The size and color of the Clarke raspberry induced many of us to hope it would prove valuable; but after fruiting it six Summers and growing several acres of them, I have discarded it as a field crop. It is not sufficiently productive nor firm enough for market, and will hereafter be classed as an amateur berry, same as the Antwerp, Hornet, Orange, and other delicious fruits that do not generally succeed with field culture. Raspberries are local in their habits, many kinds that do well in some sections where the soil and climate suit them, will not succeed in other localities, and it is safer to plant several varieties, and ascertain by trial which will do the best. I have recently observed a rust or fungus upon the Black Caps, which, if not arrested, will soon make sad work with that variety. It appears to be similar to what is seen on the native wild blackberry and dewberry; it first makes its appearance on the under side of the leaves in form of a redish incrustation, and when ripe is carried by the wind and insects to the surrounding bushes, which show the effects next year by sending up a number of small spindling shoots, which produce no fruit nor blossoms. Three years since it commenced on a five-acre lot of Doolittle raspberries, and has spread so rapidly that the whole of them are now nearly worthless and will be destroyed this Summer. I have another block of twenty acres of Doolittle's, which are yet green and healthy. If they should be attacked with the fungus they will be as completely ruined as the first lot. The disease seems to be as destructive in its march as the fire blight on pear trees or the yellows on peaches. Here is a subject deserving attention—to ascertain the cause and find a remedy, or the Black-cap variety will become of but little value.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries commence before raspberries are entirely gone, and for a short time we can enjoy both. Their cultivation was greatly encouraged, three or four years since, by the introduction from New-Jersey of two of the most valuable varieties known, the Wilson's Early and Kittatinny, which will supersede all others in market, being much larger than Dorchester and sweeter than the New-Rochelle. Where convenient to market, they are very profitable, producing as many bushels per acre as corn, with less labor. They need but once planting, and will continue to yield annually several hundred dollars per acre for many years. There are many new varieties being introduced, which will require much time and careful experiment to ascertain if they have any desirable qualities not possessed by others. I have purchased many at high prices, and, after devoting years of close attention to their cultivation, found they had no merit worthy of note, and discarded them. The Missouri Mammoth was represented to grow as large as eggs. It has fruited twice with me, producing berries of quite moderate size, as you can see by the fruit here on exhibition. The Sinclair, Holcomb, Mason's Mountain and Cumberland are about the same. Parker's Early, Brandenburg and Alabama are not worth growing. Idaho Climbing is nothing but the common wild dewberry. I have here a few bunches of the Crystal White and Dr. Warder, the latter a purple berry, novelties in their way, but of no practical value. It is quite expensive for each individual to be trying these experiments, and by associated action we might aid each other. If this Club would appoint a Committee on Rejection, to examine and condemn new fruits that are offered for sale possessing no new qualities of value, they might get more blame than praise for what they found to do, yet they could render great service to the community, as the result of careful and impartial experiments recorded and sent out from here would be highly esteemed by inquirers throughout the land.

After Mr. Parry's address, the subject of small fruit was further discussed, when some speakers controverted certain suggestions made by Mr. Parry, in regard to certain suggestions offered in regard to the excellence of some varieties of small fruit.

Inquiry was then made as to berry bushes without thorns. Mr. Fuller stated that we have thornless blackberries and thornless raspberry bushes; but the fruit does not equal the Kittatinny blackberry and the Wilson.

Mr. E. Williams, of Montclair, was then introduced by the Chairman, who placed five large plates of ripe berries on the table. With him, on his soil, the Dorchester is the earliest and most satisfactory berry that he has grown. The Dorchester is about one week earlier than the Wilson. He thought the New-Rochelle has had its day. The Wilson does not succeed satisfactorily with him. He has seen this variety far more productive in other localities than on his farm. The Kittatinny needs no recommendation. It will always speak for itself. Mr. Williams showed, also, a plateful of the early Madelaine pear, which with him is a superior variety. Another plate was filled with the excellent variety called the Doyenne d'Ete. He showed some beautiful specimens of early apples, among which were the Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Sweet Bow, the Duchess of Oldenberg and the Hawthornden. The fruits exhibited were all distributed among those present, tasted, and their qualities compared. In planting blackberry bushes, he would put out his bushes six feet by eight. The first year he trains three stools to one cane. The second season he would allow two canes to each stool and every year thereafter. He would seldom allow more than two canes to each stool. He is now experimenting with stakes and wire trellises. He would allow the bearing canes to incline each way from the centre, so that the young canes that spring up every season may grow in the middle of the stools. The pruning should always be done just at the right time. The old canes should all be removed as soon as the fruit is gathered, in order to give the young and new canes an opportunity to attain their full growth before cold weather. Bushes with him require no Winter protection.

Thomas Cavanach, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee designated at a previous meeting, rendered a report on fruit, in which they described the various specimens shown last week. The subject of employing newly-slacked lime as an excellent article for repelling insects, was discussed. A. S. Fuller spoke highly of lime, and stated that he makes use of powdered lime, dusted over growing plants, for destroying and repelling almost all kinds of noxious insects. No substance gives more general satisfaction. Wm. M. Doty had used lime on his ground with satisfactory results, except in certain instances. He applied lime to his growing cauliflower, and it seemed to injure them.

Mr. Doty made inquiry as to the largest size of blackberry canes, for the purpose of determining the requisite size to make his pruner, which was alluded to last week in the Times. Messrs. Parry, Fuller and others thought that the stalks would not exceed one inch in diameter. E. Williams said: I can show canes on my grounds over one and a quarter inches in diameter.

The Club then adjourned till next Thursday, when Mr. T. B. Wakeman will give an address.

The Canal Bridge in Third-avenue, Brooklyn.

The excitement among the residents and and property owners of South Brooklyn, which was evinced on Wednesday, was considerably intensified yesterday by the presence of a large body of laborers, who were at work on the excavation near Fourth-street for the new branch of the Gowanus Canal being constructed by the Brooklyn Improvement Company. This was the result of an injunction granted by Justice Tappen, of the Supreme Court, restraining the Mayor, Street Commissioner or other city authorities from interfering with the workmen in the prosecution of their work. That the reader may have a clear idea of what the Brooklyn Improvement Company are doing, which has caused so much commotion, a brief history of their enterprise is appended.

A law passed the last Legislature which closed a number of streets on the map of the Gowanus District, and authorized the Brooklyn Improvement Company, consisting of E. C. Litchfield and other capitalists and land-owners of that part of the city, to convert into docks a portion of the swamp land, which it was hopeless to expect could ever be filled up to the street grades, or rendered fit for human habitation. By virtue of the power thus obtained, the Company have been for some time engaged in cutting a branch canal, a hundred feet wide, from the Gowanus Canal at a point three hundred feet below the Third-street bridge, and running it up through the swamp, in a direction nearly parallel with Third-street, for a distance of four hundred feet toward Third-avenue, the point where the present excavation is being made, over which Mr. Litchfield says the Company will erect a stationary (not a draw) bridge. Among the beneficial effects of this enterprise may be reckoned the following: That it will help to drain the swamps, and that it will make all the blocks between Third-street and Sixth-street, and between Third-avenue and the canal valuable wharf property, instead of salt meadows. This branch canal is to be piled and docked its whole extent, and the amount of mercantile shipping business to be done upon it and upon the Gowanus Canal proper, when thoroughly deepened, will add enormously to the taxable value and the business profits of the city. This great work, in connection with the other magnificent and gigantic enterprises now going on in South Brooklyn, immediately adjacent to the canal and along the water front on the Bay, from the Erie basin almost to Bay Ridge, will do much to fulfill the destiny of Brooklyn as a commercial seat and as a place of residence. South Brooklyn is giving place to manufacturing interests very rapidly, and the shipping interests are keeping pace, hence the branch canal of the Brooklyn Improvement Company.

Coroners' Cases.

Catherine Ryan, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 57 Baxter-street. Coroner Keenan held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance.

Coroner Rollins was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of John Green, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 24th of May last. The deceased was a gas-fitter, and while at work at the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-second-street fell through a hatchway and fractured his spine.

The remains of an unknown man were yesterday found floating in the Harlem River, near One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being subsequently removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday over the body of Mrs. Catharine Rogers, who died at No. 209 West Twenty-sixth-street from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a kerosene oil can while pouring the fluid over a fire. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The City Mission.

The City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, Vice-President A. R. Wetmore in the Chair. From the statistics of the month's labors it appears that there have been employed thirty-eight missionaries, who have made 10,231 missionary visits, or nine a day for each missionary, and distributed $250 and 100,000 tracts to the poor. There exists in this Mission eleven churches, eight Sabbath Schools, one reading-room, holding 250 meetings and twelve open air services. The Mission has relieved 150 families or 450 persons, all at an expense of $4,000 for the month.

Murderous Midnight Assault.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning James McClellan, who resides in First-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, when returning home from a picnic at Union Park, was attacked by a gang of rowdies, and in the *mêlée* received a shot in the thigh, and was badly beaten about the head with a slung-shot. All the assailants escaped, and the wounded man was taken home by his friends.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
41—Weith et al. vs. Bank of North Carolina.	158—Crummey vs. Hagan.
64—Parmley vs. Brown.	184—Same vs. Same.
92—Tucker et al. vs. Union Telegraph Co.	194—Same vs. Same.
	206—Bray vs Poillon.
	208—Crummey vs. Hagan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called at 11 A. M. by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3390—Bowes vs. Dolan.	3410—Solomon vs. Gentil.
3762—Linke vs. Hughes.	3418—Heerbrandt vs. Javon.
3142—Terry vs. Lisk.	3419—Wortendyke vs. Gurnel.
3375—Ferguson vs. Kiernan.	3422—Smith vs. Hillyer.
3374—Kohn vs. Rindskopf.	3274—Karst vs. Audenreid.
3381—Spies vs. Browning.	3330—Beiser vs. Wagner.
3384—Willsey vs. Martins.	3423—Runnell vs. Haines.
3403—Roing vs. Carrington.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

By Judge Monell.

John F. Dorllner *vs.* John Tyman; judgment for defendant, with costs.

The Elastic Truss Company *vs.* Solon Dike; motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs. See opinion with the Special Term Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Judge Nelson has sent down his opinion in the following important case, heard before him:

BANKRUPTCY—STAYING PROCEEDINGS IN A STATE COURT.

In the matter of the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, a Bankrupt Corporation.—Nelson, C. J.—This is a petition for a review of an order of the District Court, sitting in bankruptcy. The case is this: The Kerosene Oil Company was adjudged and declared a bankrupt on the 16th day of June, 1868, Charles Jones, the petitioner, being appointed assignee. At the same time the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company held a mortgage against the bankrupt corporation, which, it claimed, was a lien on a part of the assets; and on the 10th of October following, commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the State to foreclose said mortgage, making, among others, the assignee in bankruptcy one of the defendants. The amount secured by the mortgage was $100,000. On the 30th of October, 1868, the assignee presented a petition to the District Court, alleging, among other things, the invalidity of the mortgage and praying that it be declared of none effect and void for reasons sets forth in the said petition, and that the mortgaged premises be sold and the proceeds brought into Court and disposed of according to the rights of the several parties interested therein, and also that an injunction be issued out of the said Court enjoining the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, their officers or agents, from taking any further proceedings in the foreclosure suit. This injunction was granted, and the defendants were required to answer the petition. The defendants claim that the District Court has no jurisdiction over this foreclosure suit in the Supreme Court, and that it was in error in enjoining the proceedings in the same; and further, that if the Court had jurisdiction, the proceeding to restrain the same and to adjudicate on the rights of the parties should have been by bill, and not by this informal and summary proceeding. 1. We are inclined to think that the District Court had jurisdiction in the case under the first section of the Bankruptcy act, which provides that the jurisdiction shall extend to all controversies between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors, and among other things "to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon," that is, on the assets, and "to the adjustment of various priorities and conflicting interests of all parties," &c. In the present case, the proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court of the State after the Kerosene Oil Company had been declared a bankrupt and an assignment of the assets had been made. Whether or not it would be otherwise as to the jurisdiction, if the suit had been pending in the State Court at the time of the institution of the bankrupt proceedings, is a question which we do not intend to determine in this case. 2. But we are of opinion that the proceeding by the assignee against the defendants (the Guarantee and Indemnity Company) should have been by bill in equity, and not in this informal and summary way. The second section of the act provides that the Circuit Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of all suits at law or in equity, which may be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt, &c., but limits the suits so that they must be brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued for or against the assignee.

The sixth section gives an appeal from the decrees of the District Court to the Circuit Court in equity and a writ of error in cases at law, when the debt or damages claimed amount to more than $500. The residue of the section applies principally to the case of a creditor or creditors, whose claim before the District Court has been rejected in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings, and has no application to the present case, as the Guaranty and Indemnity Company have not appeared as a creditor therein. The ninth section allows an appeal, or writ of error from the Circuit to the Supreme Court, where the matter in dispute exceeds $2,000. Now, under the second section of the act and the concurrent jurisdiction there conferred, this proceeding might have been instituted in the Circuit Court. It is a proceeding by the assignee against a person claiming an adverse interest, within the very words of the section; and it seems to me that a fair interpretation of them would require the proceeding to be a suit at law or in equity as the case might be, and if so, we think the proceeding should be the same in the District Court. It is by no means clear that an appeal would lie, from a decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court under the eighth section, in the summary proceedings in the present case. We shall direct, therefore, that the petition of the assignee to the District Court be amended and filed as a bill in equity; and that on serving a copy of the same on the attorney of the defendants, they plead or answer within and according to the rules and practice of the Court, and that all proceedings be stayed as respects the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, their officers and agents, in the foreclosure suit in the State Court, and that all orders and proceedings in said case inconsistent with the above order be vacated and set aside.

For the assignee, B. F. Tracy; for the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Barney, Butler and Parsons.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISCHARGE REFUSED.

In the matter of Frederick W. Bound, a Bankrupt.—Blatchford, J.—The first specification, in so far as it charges that since the passing of the Bankruptcy act, the bankrupt being a tradesman within the meaning thereof, has not kept proper books of account in his business, is sustained by the evidence, and a discharge is refused on the ground that such allegation is equivalent to an allegation that the bankrupt, being a tradesman, has not, subsequently to the passage of said act, kept proper books of account, and that the case is, therefore, one in which, under section 29, a discharge cannot be granted.

S. J. Crooks for the bankrupt; J. F. Roberts for the creditor.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE ROONEY DISTILLERY CASE.

The examination of John and James Rooney, charged with running an illicit distillery in West Fifty-second-street, was concluded yesterday. James B. Rogers, one of the witnesses for the defence, testified that he had known the defendants for eight months, and that it would be impossible for them to carry on the process of distilling in an open boiler such as they had in their place. John Cassidy, and Robert Hunt, a revenue officer, furnished additional testimony in favor of the defendants. It was subsequently decided by the Commissioner that there were no grounds for holding them, and they were accordingly discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

Henry P. Sturges, who is now of the Tremont House, Broadway, made a complaint on the 28th inst. stating that he was approached by George R. Nash with proposals for a partnership engagement. Sturges was then a stranger in New-York, and Nash declared that he had just secured a lease of the houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place for a hotel, and that a fortune could be made there. Nash further declared that he was entirely free from all debts and liabilities whatsoever, and Sturges believing these representations, entered into partnership with Nash, and advanced $800. Sturges declared that subsequently he discovered that Nash was a "common cheat and fraud," and that all his representations were false and intended to cheat and defraud. Nash was arrested on this complaint, and being arraigned yesterday, was held for examination.

EXPENSIVE WINE.

James Franklin, of Brooklyn, made a complaint stating that Wednesday last he bought three bottles of champagne, the price being $15, in the house of Josephine Henderson, No. 168 Greene-street, and gave her a $100 bill. She declined to return him any change, saying he owed her since his previous visit, but he, having no recollection of the circumstance, called in an officer, and caused her to be arrested. She was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, and was required to give bail for trial.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

THEFT BY BOYS.

Lewis Boyle, a jeweler, of No. 602 East Fourteenth-street, charged Michael Murphy, aged 14, with stealing a silver watch worth $30 from his store. The complainant's son saw Murphy take the property. He was assisted by two other boys, who were not arrested. He was committed to answer.

A SAILOR ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

A seaman named Hugh McCulloch accused a woman named Ellen McKeon of having stolen $50 from his possession at No. 15 Monroe-street. He went there with two friends to obtain liquor, and while he was standing at the bar the woman was seen to take the money from his pocket. She was held.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 29, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122⅛	1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	84
14,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122⅛	2,000	do	83¾
20,000	do	122⅛	1,000	W. U. T. 7s. bds.	87¾
50,000	do ...s3	122¼	15	Bk. of Commerce.	124
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62 b3	122¼	10	Continental Bk.	100
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62 s3	124	100	Quick. Mining Co.	15⅛
500	do. small	123	200	West. U. T.	37
500	do. small...c	123¼	100	Pacific Mail	84¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64..s3	122⅜	100	Adams Ex.	60
8,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..c	121⅛	500	N. Y. Cen	211¼
50,000	do ...b3	121¼	100	do ...s3	211⅛
175,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	121	200	do ...c	211¼
2,000	do	120⅞	200	Harlem R.	163
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¼	400	do	162
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	108⅞	200	do	161
10,000	do ...s3	109	200	do ...bet. call	160
4,000	Tenn. S. 6s., ex. c	63¼	200	Reading R.	99⅜
5,000	do	63⅜	500	do ...s3	99¼
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	57	700	do	99⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	58	800	do	99¼
7,000	N. C. St. 6s	57¼	200	Lake S. & M. So.	105⅜
10,000	do	57⅛	400	do	105¼
6,000	do	56¾	500	C. & N. W. R.	79¾
4,000	N. C. St. 6s. n.	51	500	do ...b30	80
2,500	Ga. St. 6s	85	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93⅞
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	87¾	50	C., C. Cin. & I. R	72⅛
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	113¾
1,000	Erie 3d M	89	100	do	113⅞
12,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	96	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅝
1,000	O. & Miss. Con. Bds.	84	10	Chi., B. & Q.	189½
12,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv.	95	100	N. J. Cen.	102½
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79	50	do	102¼
1,500	Mor. & Es. 2d M	95⅛	100	Morris & Es. R.	88
			43	N. Y. & N. H.	130
			25	do	131
			50	Ill. Cen.	141
			200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	123⅛	$105,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	121⅛
22,000	do	123	380,000	do	121⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62, s3	122⅜	125,000	do ...b3	121⅛
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	124⅜	50,000	do ...s3	121⅛
110,000	do	124⅛	275,000	do ...b3	121⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	122⅜	25,000	do	121¾
8,000	do ...s3	122⅛	115,000	do ...s3	121¾
35,000	do	[illegible]	35,000	do	121⅝
40,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	122⅜	150,000	do ...b3	121⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n new ...s3	121⅛	10,000	do ...b10	121⅝
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	122¾	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	121
9,000	do	122⅝	86,500	do	121⅛
90,000	do	123	100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3	112⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n.	121	1,500	do	112¾
51,000	do	121⅛	3,000	U. S. 6s., Cur.	109
10,000	do ...s3	121⅛	13,000	do	109¼
15,000	do	121⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$13,000	Tenn. St. 6s., n	57	800	Reading	99⅛
2,000	do ...bet. call	57⅛	1800	do	99⅝
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58⅛	400	do ...s60	99
1,000	Mo. State 6s.	87⅞	2000	do	99¾
4,000	N. C. St. 6s, n. b. c.	52	100	L. Shore & M. S.	105¼
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	92	800	do	105⅜
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 10s. Equipt Bds.	102	100	do	105⅛
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d.	93⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	79¾
500	West. U. T.	36⅞	12	do	80⅛
130	do	37	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	16	300	Chi. & R. I.	114
100	Pacific Mail	84⅛	60	do	115
100	Adams Express.	60	1100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	87
100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	42	10	N. J. Central	102¼
1000	New-York Cen.	212	100	do	102
200	do	211⅜	20	P., Ft. W. & C.	153
38	do	210⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
100	Harlem R.	164⅛	300	do	32½
100	Hudson R.	186	100	Chic. & Alt.	163
200	Clev. & Pitts. ...c	107	100	C. C. & Ind. C. R.	86
			160	Dub. & S. C.	104½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	West. U. T.	37	100	Chi. & N. W.	79⅛
200	Pacific Mail	83⅛	100	do	79⅝
200	Hud. R.	184⅛	100	Rock Island	113⅝
300	Lake S. & M. S.	105⅛	200	Reading	99⅛

THURSDAY, July 29—P. M.

The official figures of the Foreign Trade of the United States for ten months of the late Fiscal Year reflect the very important extent to which United States 5-20s and other American Stocks have been used in settlement of foreign balances. Not only is the apparent balance of trade against the United States larger than usual, but the demand for Specie in settlement is less by nearly thirty millions of dollars than for the corresponding ten months last year, and the difference will be found much greater when the tables to the 30th June are made up for the whole Fiscal Year. The remaining apparent balance, over seventy millions in amount, (Gold values,) must have absorbed from $75,000,000 to $80,000,000 United States and other American Stocks to the 30th April last, and the lightness of the export demand for Gold since that time would indicate that the process of absorption is still going on.

Of course this operation is looked upon by many prudent business people with deep concern for the future of our Foreign Exchanges. But after all it has compensating advantages. The Foreign Capital thus invested in our Stocks is not wholly *eaten up* or *worn out* in the process of exchanging these Stocks for Foreign Merchandise. The Metals and other material which we import, and which in the aggregate figure to a very large share of the general total of the year, in the shape of Railway Iron, Pig and Bar Iron, Steel, Copper, Tin, and a score of other articles which enter into the permanent material improvement of the country, such as new Railways, Mills, Factories, Machinery, Roofings, constitute a substantial and profitable exchange. Independent of all this, the heavy importations of other Foreign Merchandise, which may be said to perish in the using, administer to the comfort and convenience, and, to a large extent, to the ordinary necessities of the people, besides contributing amply and unfailingly to the Customs Revenues, which are the base and support of the Public Credit. That all this Foreign Merchandise has not been bought and consumed without the ability, growing out of the prosperous condition of the country, to honestly pay for what we consume in one shape or another, is quite certain, and the whole question of our foreign balances is reduced to a division between the Specie remitted, (and which could have been spared in much larger sums,) and the United States 5-20s and other American Stocks, exchanged in place of Specie, and which, in exchanging, opened the way to the employment of a corresponding amount of American capital, for some years locked up in the Public Funds, in new channels of enterprise and improvement.

The Treasury Office purchased to-day, $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, as follows:

Of Fisk & Hatch	$339,500	at 120.21@120.33
Smith, Randolph & Co.	25,000	at 120.25
Vermilye & Co.	408,000	at 119.87@120.33
Heiser & Son	41,500	at 120.22
E. Sweet & Co.	115,000	at 120.25
Frank & Gans	71,000	at 120.15
Total	$1,000,000	

The Bonds purchased were divided as follows:

1862s	$461,000	1867s	$44,500
1864s	138,500	1868s	61,000
1865s	295,000		
Total			$1,000,000

The following offers, at prices above the foregoing rates, were declined:

Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,000,000	Clews & Co.	$1,000,000
Fisk & Hatch	160,500	Budge, Schiff & Co.	170,000
Vermilye & Co.	312,000	Reid, Leo & Co.	100,000
Smith, Randolph & Co.	75,000	Zerega & Co.	20,000
		Heiser & Son	131,000
Total declined			$2,968,500
Total accepted			1,000,000
Total offered			$3,968,500

After the foregoing purchases by the Treasury, which were, as in the case of the $3,000,000 purchased yesterday, decidedly favorable for the Sinking Fund, as compared with the Open market, there was great buoyancy in the Public Funds at the Stock Exchange, new buyers coming in for large amounts of 1867s and other 5-20s, 10-40s, &c., at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The transactions altogether amounted to nearly or quite $4,000,000, and the excitement in the Government Room of the Exchange at 2:15 P. M. was unusually marked. The 1867s sold at 121⅞@122, and the 10-40s at 112⅞@113 ℘ cent. The last carry 5 ℘ cent. Gold Interest from March 1, but, even allowing for this, the net price is over 110 ℘ cent. Currency, the highest price ever before made for this issue of 5 ℘ cents. The class of buyers was somewhat new to the market for the Public Funds, embracing a number of Brokers more immediately identified with the Railway speculation. At the same time the Railways themselves were less active than yesterday, and the Western Roads especially tame, while there was less doing than for several days past in the Vanderbilt New-York Roads. The Southern State Bonds were also quiet at prices corresponding with yesterday's quotations. In the Afternoon the sales of New-York Central ran up again to 214 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged 135⅞@136@135⅞@136⅛@136¼ ℘ cent., the market closing ⅜ ℘ cent. higher than last night. The market was free from excitement, and the prevailing feeling somewhat dull through the earlier hours of business, the demand subsequently improving to 136⅛@136¼ ℘ cent. The shipment by the Bremen and Southampton steamer was only $150,000. Bills on London are in better supply, and where the Bankers had occasion to draw for special account by this packet they accepted 109⅝@109⅞ ℘ cent., 60 days, and it may be in one or two cases 109⅛ ℘ cent. Short sight may be quoted at 110@110¼, and transfers by Cable sold at 110⅜ ℘ cent. to some considerable amounts.

After the late Board there was a general improvement in the Railway market and continued buoyancy in the Public Funds. The following quotations were made near 6 o'clock P. M., as compared with Wednesday night. Gold firmer:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	124	124⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅛	122
American Gold Coin	135⅞	136½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	107⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¾	57⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58⅛
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	50⅜	52
New-York Central	210¼	214⅞
Reading Railway	99⅛	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114¼
Northwest Common	79½	80⅜
Northwest Preferred	93⅝	94⅝
Michigan Southern	105¼	105⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153⅛	153½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107⅛	107⅜
Pacific Mail Company	83⅝	84¼
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛	86¾
St. Paul Common	76½	76¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32¾
Hudson River	184⅛	187½
Harlem	164⅛	164¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	122	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	121⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	122⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	122
5-20 reg., 1862	122⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	121⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	124⅜	10-40 reg	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	123⅛	10-40 coup	113
5-20 coup., 1865	123¼	6s Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Louisiana 6s	69¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	California 7s	128
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Cal. 7s, large bonds	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Alabama 5s	64
Ill. War Loan	99	Alabama 8s	93⅛
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	98	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	63⅜	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	103⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	62	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	103⅛
Georgia 6s	84	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	104
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	104⅛
North Carolina 6s	56½	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	105
North Car. 6s, n. bds	52	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	105
Missouri 6s	87¾	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '75	98
Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	90	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	108⅛
Mechanics'	136	Irving	107
America	140	Shoe and Leather	136
City	200	Continental	99
North River	90	St. Nicholas	112
Tradesmen's	150	Imp. and Traders'	131
National	114	Park	163
Merchants' Exchange	117	Manuf's and Merchs.	100
Leather Manufact'rs.	183	Central National	108
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	104
Commerce	123⅛	Ninth National	112
Ocean	100⅛	Tenth National	101
Chatham	156	Gold Exchange	135
Bank of the Repub.	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub.	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	99	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82¼	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	97⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	100⅛	Cleve. & Ptts. Con. S. F.	88
Harlem 1st M.	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	73⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. 69-72	130	Ohio & Miss. Con.	83⅛
Mich. C. new, 1 M. 8s, '82	131¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	105
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf.	84	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	83⅛
Consol'd 7 ℘ ct. conv.	95⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	83
Han & St. Jo. L. Grants.	107	Cent. Pac. Bds.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Cle., P. & Ast. N. B.	91
Del. L. & W 2d M.	94	Iron Mountain Bds.	85
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	83	Alb. & Susq'hana 1st B	80
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	87	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91⅛
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78⅛		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,995,386 13; total payments, $2,440,005 76; balance, $96,130,989 86. The receipts include for Customs, $543,000; for Gold Notes, $44,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES—TEN MONTHS.

Imported in Foreign Goods, in gross		$338,298,921
Reexported out of Bond, &c		8,422,423
Total as for United States markets		$329,876,498
Goods in bond, June 30, '68	$47,725,511	
Goods in bond, April 30, '69	51,257,022—	3,531,511
Foreign Goods taken for consumption		$326,344,987
Exported in Dom. Produce, Gold value		225,512,403
Balance		$100,832,584
Exported in Dom. Bullion, &c	$35,674,383	
In Foreign Bullion, &c	10,477,391	
Together	$44,151,774	
Less Foreign Imported	17,476,410	
Net outgo of Specie		26,675,364
Apparent balance against United States		$74,157,220

Comparison with Previous Year.

Ten months.	1868-9.	1867-8.
Goods for Consumption	$326,344,987	$283,302,905
Produce Exported	226,512,403	2[illegible]42,103
Balance Exclusive Specie	$100,832,584	$52,760,802
Net Specie Outgo	26,675,220	55,301,792
Apparent Balance	$74,157,364	*$2,540,990

*In favor United States.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of July 29 says:

"The weather has been quite cool since our last, with some rain yesterday. The temperature has been as low as 75°, and as high as 85°.

The wheat, oat and barley crops have been secured in the entire valley of the Ohio, in excellent condition, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Hay has been injured some, while being harvested, by the heavy rains, but not seriously. The crop is good. Corn is doing very well in the Ohio valley, the growth being very rapid; but in that part of this State bordering on the lakes, and in Northern Illinois, it is in a bad condition, and cannot be more than a moderate crop, owing to the unusual amount of rain which has fallen, and the cold backward Spring. The Spring wheat, in the Northwest, is in bad condition, and doubtless will be badly damaged, as rain has fallen at intervals, in that region of country, during the past week. There has been some improvement in trade during the week.

Flour and grain are generally higher, and there has been a pressing demand for new wheat, from the lake towns and from the East, far in excess of the supply, and at steadily advancing prices. Corn has been very scarce, and prices have largely advanced."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, SECURED BY THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE FINEST LANDS IN KANSAS AND COLORADO, a First Mortgage upon the proposed line from Sheridan to Denver, a Mortgage upon the Road from Kansas City to Sheridan, now in successful operation, and earning enough to pay more than the interest on this new loan.
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT TAXATION. IN SOME ESSENTIALS, BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS $6,500,000.
Price 96, with accrued interest, in currency.
For Pamphlets and Maps, and all necessary information, apply to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.
MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.
MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.
BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.
ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Loan of $7,000,000 of the above road. Over four millions of the issue have been sold to investors in Germany, and two millions and a quarter in this country. The road runs from St. Louis, 283 miles, across the State of Missouri to the Kansas State Line; there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.
The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were $3,077,890
Operating expenses 1,959,652
Net earnings $1,118,238
The earnings this year show a large increase. The interest on the entire loan is $420,000 in gold. The gross earnings per mile for the past year were about $11,000, and are gaining steadily.
The road is finished, has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.
The Bonds are as safe as any in the market. Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in 1888.
The Coupons are free from Government tax, which is paid by the Company.
The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.
For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 29, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Beef, pkgs	64
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Cut Meats, pkgs	91
Eggs, bbls	810	Lard, pkgs	35
Flour, bbls	6,047	Lard, kegs	100
Wheat, bushels	177,030	Butter, pkgs	1,607
Corn, bushels	22,500	Cheese, boxes	24,690
Malt, bushels	10,444	Tallow, pkgs	43
Oats, bushels	22,274	Oil, Lard, pkgs	25
Hemp, bales	7	Oil Cake, pkgs	636
Hops, bales	198	Copper, cakes	870
Hides, No.	54	Whisky, bbls	246
Leather, sides	13,426	Wool, bales	806
Crude Turp., bbls	221	Tobacco, hhds	483
Spirits Turp., bbls	338	Sugar, hhds	111
Resin, bbls	2,597	Starch, boxes	2,072
Petroleum, ref., bbls	5,373	Peanuts, bags	152
Pork, pkgs	81		

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and steady at $7 37@$7 62 ℘ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in pretty fair demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 892 bags, by the *Urega*, and 422 by the *South American*, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive but unchanged in value. The stock of Rio, in private hands here to-day, was 146,629 bags; of other kinds, 32,171 bags and 58,023 mats. The stock of other than Rio comprises: Of Java, 1,495 bags; Ceylon, 7,771 bags; Maracaibo, 7,202 bags; Laguayra, 5,831 bags; Costa Rica, 1,562 bags; Manila, 6,769 bags; Mexican, 361 bags; African, 100 bags; Angostura, 84 bags, and Savanilla, 996 bags. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ lb. The week's business, in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 50 bags Java, 264 bags Maracaibo, 123 bags Costa Rica sold in lots within our range; 944 bags Laguyra sold at 17c.@17½c., gold, duty paid. Holders are firm in their views, but the demand at present is very limited.

COTTON—There has been a limited inquiry for lots for immediate delivery at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 727 bales, including 414 bales to spinners, 309 bales to shippers and 4 bales to speculators. The demand for forward delivery lots has been moderate, and sales have been reported since our last of 150 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, for November, on private terms; 50 bales do. for November, 26⅞c.; 50 bales do., for December, 26⅞c.; 50 bales do., for December, 26⅛c. ℘ lb.; 250 bales do., for January, 28¼c.; 500 bales do., for December, free on board at New-Orleans, private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	27	27¼	27⅛	27¼
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29⅛	29¾
Low Middling	32½	32¾	33	33¼
Middling	33¾	34	34¼	34½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	746
Receipts last week	6,500
Receipts preceding week	3,872
Receipts since Jan. 1	345,457
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	670,318
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	171,953
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	355,697
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	333,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	26,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,298,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,329,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,983
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	46,500
Estimated stock same time last year	76,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—The market is firmer, with a moderate business doing. Receipts are lighter, with stock in poorer order than last week. Jersey lots and fresh State are taken at the mark in preference to Western with loss off. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 27c.@28c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 24c.@25c.; Western, by Express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 24c.@25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less inquiry for State and Western Flour since our last, and prices have been quoted partially off 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 55@$6 25, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 65@$7; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 55@$6 95 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,850 bbls. Extras, for export, including Extra State at $6 80@$7, and Western at $6 60@$6 85 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 55@$6 25
Extra State	6 65@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 55@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping rates sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $6 75@$7 35 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 35@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales 500 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in request at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate demand at $5@$5 50 for Western, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 255 bbls.

FRUIT—Delaware Peaches are coming forward quite freely, but as yet few desirable lots have been received, although the quality is improving daily as well as quantity. Apples are plenty and low, besides difficult to sell, as Peaches are now given the preference. Lawton Blackberries are in heavy supply and sell well, but at a wide range of prices. Berries that sell for 12c.@15c. in the morning scarcely bring half that in the afternoon. We quote: Peaches, Norfolk, ℘ crate, $1 50@$2; Peaches, Delaware, ℘ crate, $2@$2 50; Apples, Norfolk, ℘ bbl., $1 50@$2 25; Apples, Jersey, ℘ bbl., $2 50@$3; Apples, Windfalls, ℘ bbl., $1@$2; Pears, Bell, ℘ bbl., $8 50@$10; Currants, ℘ lb., 12c.@15c.; Antwerp, ℘ half quart, 6c.@8c.; Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ quart, 9c.@12c.; Blackberries, ℘ bushel, 75c.@$1 25; Whortleberries, ℘ bushel, $2@$3 50; Watermelons, ℘ 100, $25@$60. Dried Fruits are nominally unchanged. Apples, State, fine, 14½c.@15c.; Apples, State, good, 13c.@14c.; Apples, Western, 14c.@14½c.; Apples, Southern, fine, 11c.@12½c.; Apples, Southern, good, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 22c.@24c.; Peaches, good, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, common, 8c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—The business in Wheat, since our last, has been on a less extensive scale, and prices have been quoted weaker, closing slightly in favor of purchasers. The export inquiry has been less urgent since the completion of the important afternoon negotiations of yesterday, the results of which were given in the aggregate dealings reported by us this morning. Sales transpired to-day of 176,900 bushels, including White Western at $1 67½@$1 70; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 64, the inside price for new crop Ohio; No. 1 Spring at $1 58@$1 59, closing at $1 59 this afternoon; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 54, closing at $1 52 for straight Chicago, and $1 53 for Milwaukee; Mixed Spring, $1 55; Amber State, $1 63; Amber Southern, $1 65@$1 70; and White California at $1 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,300 bushels at 80c.@$1 06 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 13½ for common to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 11@$1 12 for the best, afloat, and $1 10 for fair, in store; $1 12@$1 13 for White; $1 13@$1 15 for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been quiet and somewhat nominal. Oats have been very dull at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels Western at 78c.@80c., from depot and afloat, closing heavily at 78c.@79c., afloat, ℘ bushel. Small lots of State were sold at 78c.@80c., and some Jersey, new crop, for early delivery, at 75c. ℘ bushel. Beans are quiet and prices remain without change. No sales of Canada Peas. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Marrow, prime, $2 25@$2 40; Beans, Marrow, fair, $1 75@$2; Beans, Medium, prime, $2@$2 10; Beans, Medium, fair, $1 40@$1 75; Peas, Canada, free, ℘ bushel, $1 45@$1 50; Peas, Southern Black Eye, ℘ bag, $3 75@$4. The Albany *Argus* says: "No boats passed Fultonville between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in limited demand at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable at 85c.@$1 20 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and weak in price. We quote: American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ℘ lb. The receipts were 198 bales; export clearances, none.

HONEY—Cuba has been very quiet at 68c.@70c., gold, in bond, ℘ gallon. Stock, 40 tcs.

LEATHER—Sole is in some demand and is quoted as follows: Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22½c.@24c., ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive, but steady, to-day. Sales have been confined to 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 48c., and 8 bbls. New-Orleans at 93c. ℘ gallon. The stock in first hands includes 19,240 hhds. Cuba, 6,424 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,591 hhds. English Islands, and 300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—A very moderate trade has been noted in Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which add up only 169 bbls. at from 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable lots, ℘ gallon. The receipts were 338 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal with receipts reported of 221 bbls. Tar has been very lightly dealt in at about former figures; 123 bbls. Washington changed hands at $2 50 ℘ bbl. Resin has been in very moderate request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Strained to No. 2 at $2 25@$2 50; and 1,250 bbls. Pale at from $4 50@$6 25 ℘ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 2,597 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at unchanged figures, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 65c.@67½c., with 4,000 gallons sold at these figures; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in full supply, dull and lower. Onions, also, are more plenty, and lower. Long Island Tomatoes are in market, and are preferred to Southern. We quote: New-Jersey and Long Island Potatoes, $1 25@$1 75; Norfolk, New, 75@$1 50; Onions, White, $4@$5; Onions, Red, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.; Long Island Squash, 50c.@75c. ℘ basket; Turnips, 50c.@$1 ℘ bbl.; Long Island Bush Tomatoes, $1 75@$2; Norfolk Tomatoes, 75c.@$1 ℘ crate; Long Island Cucumbers, 50c.@75c. ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, $4@$6 ℘ 100; Green Corn, $1@$1 37 ℘ 100.

POULTRY—Poultry continues quite scarce, and prices, in consequence have again advanced. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, 24c.@25c.; Turkeys, 21c.@22c. ℘ lb.; Ducks, 80c.@$1 10; Geese, $2@$2 25; Spring Chickens, 50c.@$1 25 ℘ pair.

PETROLEUM—There has been no general activity in the market, which has been quoted weaker and irregular. In Crude, the dealings have been on a very limited scale on the basis of 17¼c.@17½c., chiefly at 17¼c. in bulk, and 23c.@23½c., chiefly at 23c., in barrels, ℘ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; 2,600 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. There has been a fair though not urgent inquiry for Refined, which has been quite freely responded to by holders at from 31¾c.@32¼c., closing at 32c.@32¼c. for Standard White, here, and 31¼c.@31⅜c. for do. at Philadelphia, ℘ gallon, indicating a slightly lower range of quotations. Sales have been reported here of 5,030 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 31¾c.@32¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., August delivery, at about 32¼c.; 3,000 bbls. do., September delivery, at 32¼c.@33c., closing at 33c., and 2,000 bbls. do., October delivery, at 33½c. ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 31¼c.@31⅜c., chiefly at 31⅜c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August delivery, at 32c.; 500 bbls. do., September delivery, at 32¼c., and, rumored, 2,500 bbls. do., August to December deliveries, (500 bbls. each month,) at about 32¼c. ℘ gallon—which was about the average market rate for such deliveries. The receipts of Refined here were 5,373 bbls.; at Philadelphia 3,340 bbls. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet to-day, at from 37c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., continues quiet at 9½c. ℘ gallon, with sales of 500 bbls. at this rate. In cases it was quoted at 16c. ℘ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90, and for Refined $2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $33 25 for New Mess; $32 50@$32 75 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cutmeats are in fair demand at previous prices; sales have been reported of 235 packages at 13¾c.@14¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16¾c.@18¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at former rates; sales 55 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet and quoted weak; sales have been reported since our last of 390 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@17⅞c. for City, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. for Prime Steam, ℘ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller August, at 19¾c.; and 250 tcs. do., seller January, at 16c. ℘ lb. Beef is in more active request and steady at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 925 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$25; Indian Mess at $25@$32 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue in demand at $25@$31 ℘ bbl.; sales 165 bbls. in lots. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,637 packages, which, although a falling off, is a full complement for the period of the season, and a more than ample supply for all the requirements of the market. Owing to the fact that farmers are now harvesting, and not forwarding their supplies to market, fine State Butter is not plenty, and sells promptly at quotations, while Western continues in full supply with a dull and heavy market. Fresh pail Butters are also in light supply, and some parties claim that the price has been "put up" to 45c. This, if so, is a matter that interests a few retail grocers, but has no bearing on the actual Butter market of New-York. We have to report that the make of Butter throughout the entire dairy regions of this country and Canada has been, up to this date, unprecedentedly large, with an immense stock in the dairy rooms, and that there is now no prospect of a drought, and nothing to prevent an equally increased Summer and Fall make. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb.	25c.@27c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ lb.	35c.@38c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	32c.@35c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℘ lb.	30c.@45c.
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	21c.@24c.
State and Western, Common, ℘ lb.	16c.@18c.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day, are 50,142 boxes. On Saturday last the market was well cleared of stock for the European steamer of that day. Since which receipts have been light, with a firmer market and better feeling generally. We make no change in our quotations, but state that a number of really Fancy Factories have been sold at 15¼c.@15½c., which we consider exceptional. Many factories have declined meeting the market during the past week, and are holding back for better prices—which course, if persisted in, will have a most serious and damaging effect on the interests of the factories, as soon as the stock is forced to move. With the present enormous crop of dairy products now before us the only safety and only profit for the producer lies in supplying freely the fullest consumptive demand; while any considerable check to the flow must eventuate in overwhelming the markets with stock and the producer with consequent loss.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℘ lb.	14½c.@15c.
Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb.	13c.@14c.
Factories, common, ℘ lb.	9c.@11c.
Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb.	6c.@10c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ lb.	13c.@14½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	12c.@12½c.

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged rates. Stock of Rangoon, in first hands, 12,500 bags.

SPICES—A sale of 50 bags Pepper was made at 7¼c., gold, in bond, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Trade has been on a moderate scale today, without further notable changes in values. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@14c., chiefly at from 11¼c.@11⅝c., and 185 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@12½c., ℘ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted about steady at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅞c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¼c.@15½c. ℘ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ℘ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since the 1st inst., Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1869	127,952	143,477	113,673	991
Receipts, since July 1.	26,573	23,796	12,241	1,425
Total	154,525	167,273	125,914	2,416
Sales, since July 1	23,749	18,532	5,889	....
Stock, July 29, 1869	130,776	148,741	120,025	2,416
Stock, Aug. 1, 1868	104,415	54,375	44,336	....
Stock, Aug. 1 1867	73,254	48,087	27,962	....
Stock, Aug. 1, 1866	93,456	77,307	100,849	292

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 123,600 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; also 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and depressed at $1 09@$1 10 ℘ gallon; sales 420 bbls., chiefly at $1 10 ℘ gallon; receipts, 296 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in this line, and rather more firmness has been noted in rates, especially on grain, by steam, to British ports. For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d.; 67,500 bushels do., by sail, at 7d. ℘ bushel; 150 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 900 bbls. Resin, at 2s. by sail and 3s. by steam, ℘ 280 lbs.; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s.; 2,009 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 18,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,800 quarters, and an Austrian brig with 2,200 quarters Wheat, both at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco, by steam, on private terms. For Bordeaux, a North German ship, with 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms; and a North German bark, with 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 18d. each. For Genoa, direct, an American bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Trieste, a North German bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Baltic ports direct, a vessel with 2,120 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s.; and another with 1,800 bbls. do., at 5s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SATAN IN PARIS and ROBERT EMMETT. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Principal characters by Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Lizzie Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
HIS LAST LEGS, JACK CADE, &c. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and DICK TURPIN. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Patrie* states that the political reforms soon to be proposed to the Senate will be more liberal than the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif intimated. Among other changes, it is thought that the sittings of the Senate will be made public.

The London *Times* of yesterday commented upon "The Chinese Question in the United States." It concluded that "inheriting an ancient civilization and perfect economic methods, but destitute of the strength and toughness of moral fibre which support authority, the Chinese may be welcomed as assistants in colonization, not feared as a race likely to dominate in the future."

A Liverpool dispatch reports that an unknown man committed suicide by throwing himself under a passing railroad train, at Crewe, an important railroad centre, about thirty-four miles from Liverpool; and that on his body was found a "number of securities of various kinds, part of the proceeds of the Ocean National Bank robbery at New-York."

The Jews of Russia have formally petitioned the Czar for an extension of their religious and educational rights.

GENERAL.

Dispatches are received from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, dated Yokohama, June 26. He reports that the Japanese have far outstripped the Chinese in progress toward Western civilization. The Government troops are uniformed and armed with the latest improved breech-loading guns; the ships of war are well armed; a hospital in charge of an American and open to foreigners has just been established; light-houses have been built, and the coal mines are successfully worked. The Parliament was still in session, and many important measures, mostly relating to foreigners, foreign intercourse and finance, were under consideration. A visit early in August was expected from the Duke of EDINBURGH.

President GRANT returned to Washington yesterday morning, accompanied by his Private Secretary, General PORTER, and Secretary FISH. A special Cabinet meeting was held at the Executive Mansion. All the members were present excepting Postmaster-General CRESWELL. The President will return to Long Branch to-day.

It is charged that the murderer of Mrs. ORMSBY, the widow who was shot dead while standing at her chamber window at Springfield, Ohio, on the night of the 14th of July, is one FRANK ORMSBY, her step-son, a young man about 22 years of age. A fierce wrangle had occurred between the two over the division of the property of Mr. ORMSBY, Sr., after his death, which took place about eighteen months ago. By some means Mrs. ORMSBY gained some slight advantage over her step-son, and he left home, swearing that he would avenge the wrongs which he felt he had suffered at her hands. He was not seen in that part of the State again until the day of the murder, and has not been seen since. It is supposed that he is in the vicinity and sheltered by some of his relatives.

The Massachusetts "Eighth Regiment Association" holds its annual meeting and reunion at Indian Hill Farm, Newburyport, on Monday next. General BUTLER, who commanded the regiment when it occupied Annapolis, and opened communication between Washington City and the loyal North in 1861, will be present and make the principal address at the afternoon open-air meeting.

A young girl named CAROLINE KETCHUM, 17 years old, was stabbed three times in the City Park, New-Orleans, on Saturday, by her seducer, one SALVADOR CARLOTTE, because she threatened to prevent him from marrying another. He consented to spare her further wounds when she had sworn never to tell who had stabbed her; and leaving her to die he hurried away. The girl managed to drag herself to a police station, where her wounds were pronounced mortal. She was removed to a hospital; there, to repeated solicitations, she refused to reveal the name of her assassin, and thus break her oath, but in her delirium disclosed it. Search was made, but at last accounts the murderer had not been captured, though his blood-sprinkled clothes were found at his residence.

The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion that all the exemptions to members of the National Guard, in the laws of 1867, still exist in full force, being unrepealed.

It is reported that a slight earthquake shock, accompanied by a brilliant light, was felt in the town of Whitehall, this State, at about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

One THOMAS L. HOPKINS, foreman of a rolling-mill in Syracuse, has been arrested on a charge of having employed a man to fire the barn of a resident of Camillus, named PARSONS, several years ago. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by JOHN H. SIMS, an account of whose alleged larcenies during his incarceration in Auburn Prison has been published. It is stated that a civil suit has also been commenced in behalf of the insurance company interested, against HOPKINS, to recover the value of the property destroyed.

It is stated on the authority of the attorney of Miss AMANDA CRAIG, of the Sprague-Craig breach of promise case fame, that the statement recently made to the effect that Mr. SPRAGUE had taken out an appeal to the Supreme Court, is wrong. Mr. SPRAGUE has taken out a writ of error on questions of law; it is now too late to take an appeal. The execution is now in the hands of the Sheriff, and the parties are at liberty to proceed to collect the judgment of $40,000 and costs, as if no writ of error had been used.

A serious fight occurred on board the steamer *Dubuque* yesterday, at Hampton, on the Mississippi, a few miles above Rock Island. It was begun by a number of raftsmen from Rock Island, who were enraged because they were not allowed to occupy the cabin. The passengers as well as the crew were drawn in. Eight men are reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island, being telegraphed for, came down with a large force of Police, and succeeded in restoring order.

The two refractory Cuban fillibusters who would not accept the Government terms offered at the recent general liberation of prisoners at Fort Lafayette, have been relieved from their captivity, having withdrawn from their stubborn position. They were released on giving a recognizance which requires them to strictly observe the Neutrality laws.

THOMAS KELLY, one of the boys injured by the explosion of fireworks in Printing-House-square, Wednesday night, died yesterday. RICHARD MULCAHEY, who was terribly burned, lies in a critical condition at the New-York Hospital, and it is a question whether MICHAEL BARRETT, whose eyes were destroyed, and who received other severe injuries, will recover. The rest of the wounded are doing well.

The Maryland Club, from Baltimore, arrived in this City yesterday, on a base-ball tour, and played in the afternoon with the Eckfords, at the Union Ground, in Brooklyn. The latter won by a score of 24 to 6.

The strike of the tailors employed in the "shop" department in this City seems to be gaining strength. There are now 1,800 men engaged in the movement. A few firms have acceded to their demands for increased wages.

GEO. A. ABBOTT, who was recently arrested in this City on a charge of forging certificates of railroad stock, appears to have entered into the business very largely. Fresh charges have been brought against him since his arrest. He is held for trial.

In the case of MATTHEW CAMPBELL, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the "First Ward murder," the summing up of counsel on both sides was concluded yesterday. The Court will charge the jury and submit the case to them to-day.

Capt. KIER, of Hamburg steamship *Germania*, will accept our thanks for late Continental papers.

The number of beef cattle received at all the yards during the past week is 6,985; cows, 156; calves, 2,776; sheep and lambs, 29,003; swine, 23,259. Prices of cattle remain unchanged from the quotations of last Tuesday. Common cattle are moderate at 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Some of the best lots were sold at 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb.; extras, 16c. Large numbers of Texan cattle and thin State steers were not sold. Sheep are fairly active at 5½c.@7c. ℔ lb. for good sheep. Selected lots will bring more than 7c. Lambs are easy at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight. Prime hogs, dressed, are rather firm at 12¼c., with selected lots at 12½c. ℔ lb. But little is done in live hogs.

The Great Want.

The discussion of the needs and duties of the Republican Party, here and throughout the State, is eliciting much useful thought. It is quite evident from the expressions of opinion which we from day to day reproduce, that the causes of party demoralization and defeat in this City are at length understood, and that the necessity of reorganization begins to be appreciated by those who alone have power to effect it. The Republican Party in New-York will receive a fresh impetus from the moment when the City shall be freed from the domination of the present committees; and this reform will not be effected until our country friends take matters into their own hands, and organize with a view to the success of great principles rather than the continued authority of unscrupulous men.

"What we want, as a party, above everything else, both in the City and the country," remarks the Newburg *Journal*. "is a little more honesty among leaders and toleration everywhere." The truth could not be more tersely stated. The party in this City has been run in the interest of combinations of individuals, who, by sheer impudence and pertinacity, have secured from successive conventions an indorsement of their pretensions. Of *bonâ fide* title to leadership they have not a particle. Neither by ability nor character, neither by service nor by the possession of popular respect, are they justified in claiming the prominent positions they have held. By persistent bullying and intriguing, however, they have contrived, year after year, to be intrusted with the party management, and this power they have used for corrupt personal purposes. The welfare of the party has not entered into their calculations. The effect of their action upon the reputable members of the party and upon the popular vote, they have not cared to consider. It has been enough that, invested with the symbols of party authority, they have carried on a system of bargain and sale; so that while the City Republican vote has steadily declined' their opportunities for carrying on the traffic in offices and plunder have continued undiminished.

Now, the ability of these schemers and jobbers to manipulate conventions and promote their own ends has been in good part derived from the prevalence of an intolerant spirit. They have profited by an inclination to judge harshly of the motives and conduct of every man who saw passing questions from some other angle of vision than their own. The possibility of reconciling varying shades of opinion with fidelity to the same governing standard of right and duty, they studiously ignored. There were differences, and all who differed with them were wrong—not simply wrong as a matter of speculation or judgment, but wrong in principle and aim. A fashion at once so unfortunate and unjust had been impossible but for the excitement of the war period. Nothing, however, could have been more favorable to the game of worthless aspirants for leadership, who, by constantly acting on HORNE TOOKE's definition of orthodoxy, contrived to fix the stigma of heresy on every Republican who refused to do homage to their pretensions. Thus the terms "radical" and "conservative," in themselves harmless, were made to signify adherence or opposition—not to the principles or policy of the Republican Party, but—to the pretensions of the ruling ring.

The Newburg *Journal*, therefore, is right. The great want of the party, aside from the practical details of local organization, is "a little more honesty among leaders, and toleration everywhere." And there must be greater toleration or the best guarantee of greater honesty will be wanting. The latter will be possible only when the intelligence and character of the whole party are made available; and these will not be available until the impudent wire-pullers who would constitute their behests the dogmas of the party, to be implicitly accepted and obeyed, without reference to their bearing upon the principles and fortunes of the party, are formally deposed. We have seen in this City the most trustworthy Republicans branded as enemies, and their excommunication demanded, simply because they refused compliance with the sinister requirements of ward politicians, who care nothing for the party except as an agency for distributing offices. And the evil will again and again recur until good sense overcomes knavery, and Republicans are judged by their relation to the understood principles and the legitimate objects of the party—not by the praise or censure of those who at this moment have the management of its organization in this City.

The time is propitious for a change which is essential to the usefulness of the party here. With the completion of reconstruction, the causes of many troubles will disappear. The nomination of GRANT made Republicans a unit on national questions, and the happy progress of the policy he was elected to execute is an assurance of its continued harmony. Events have obliterated all that was real in the distinction between "radical" and "conservative." Controversies which once divided them have culminated in measures that are satisfactory to all. Prevailing habits of thought and expression have experienced a corresponding improvement. The toleration that is required locally, already reigns on national topics. For the first time since the war, the main body of the Republican Press is laboring to achieve sectional reconciliation by the cultivation of a just and magnanimous spirit. Among newspapers, the bigots and proscriptionists are a feeble minority. The great majority, who have accepted the result in Virginia as satisfactory and are prepared to welcome similar results in Mississippi and Texas, are now disposed to cultivate the most liberal relations. Toleration in the largest sense promises to be in the ascendent.

The introduction of the same spirit into the organization of the party in this City and State will contribute largely to its success and usefulness in local affairs.

The Carlist Fiasco.

The so-called Carlist "insurrection" seems to have been a very short-lived affair. The Government was able to put down all overt demonstrations with ease, and Don CARLOS himself is said to have "ordered a cessation" of the movement on his behalf, which would probably have occurred without his taking the trouble to "order" it, and the Carlists are in consequence much "discouraged," just as Artemus Ward is said to have been when surrounded by hostile Indians with their scalping-knives in their hands. The unfortunate people who were induced by Carlist agents to take up arms are already disgusted, and loudly complain that they have been deceived by Carlist agents. The movement, hopeless from the first, may now be regarded as virtually extinguished, and Don CARLOS must now finally abandon all hope of attaining the throne. Beyond personal attachment and local traditions in certain comparatively insignificant sections of country, he has never had any real basis of support in Spain. One complication in Spanish affairs is now fairly removed, and the dangers by which she is threatened lessened in a corresponding degree.

One cannot, however, quite get rid of the suspicion that PRIM, for some motives of his own, may have been inclined to make the most of this Carlist affair, just as he has unquestionably exaggerated the importance of the isolated and ill-advised Republican outbreaks, in order to make them a pretext for the acquisition of additional arbitrary power for the Government, and for exercising it with greater severity. Without professing to understand what his actual intentions may be, or how far he is sincere in his disclaimers of personal ambition, it is evident that the policy of the existing Government is simply to strengthen its own hands, and to maintain the present state of affairs as long as possible without enunciating any definite programme for the future. It is doubtless a great temptation to him, by playing off Carlists and Republicans against one another, and by exciting popular alarm with regard to the alleged designs of each, to gain greater executive strength, but he must remember that just in proportion as the Government acquires power, so much the greater is the responsibility that rests upon him to use it for the benefit of the country, the conciliation of all reasonably moderate parties, and the bringing about of a permanent and satisfactory settlement of affairs.

Conflict of Jurisdiction Between Bankruptcy and State Courts.

Our legal columns this morning contain a decision which will be of interest to all parties who have anything to do with the Bankruptcy act, involving, as it does, the right of the Bankruptcy Court to stay proceedings that are pending in a State Court. The bankrupt in this case was the Kerosene Oil Company, which was adjudged bankrupt about a year ago. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company held a mortgage upon the real estate of the bankrupt for $100,000, and in October, 1868, they commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the State to foreclose it. The assignee in bankruptcy desired to contest the validity of this mortgage, and each party naturally wished to have that contest carried on on his own ground. The assignee therefore applied to the Bankruptcy Court, on a petition setting up the facts, for an order directing the Guaranty and Indemnity Company to stop proceedings in their suit in the State Court. They, on the other hand, claimed that the Bankruptcy Court had no jurisdiction to stay proceedings in a State Court, appealing to the provision in the Judiciary act, which expressly forbids the issuing of an injunction for that purpose.

The District Court, however, considered that jurisdiction was given to it by the Bankruptcy act, and made the order for a stay of proceedings. The Guaranty and Indemnity Company then applied to the Circuit Court to review and reverse this order, and it is the decision of Judge NELSON on that application which we publish this morning. As will be seen, the decision of the District Court is sustained on this question of jurisdiction, but is modified on a question of practice.

So far as we know, this is the first decision of a Circuit Court upon this question, and there were conflicting decisions in reference to it in the District Courts. The question is one of importance and interest. It is one which occasioned a serious contest under the former Bankruptcy act, and which must in some way be carried to the Supreme Court for decision under the present Bankruptcy act, as it was under the former one. In the meantime, like other questions which concern the limits of State and Federal jurisdiction, it has elements in it which call for patient and careful treatment by all parties concerned to avoid serious difficulty.

The Alarm in Canada.

The Canadian scare this year seems to be quite as baseless, so far as we can judge, as that of the last season; but, indeed, a Fenian fright has come to be a regular annual sensation with our neighbors across the border, and it does not require much staple of fact to go upon for an imaginative or reckless newsmonger to produce an excitement in that invasion-dreading community. Nor do we say this in any spirit of ridicule. On the contrary, the geographical situation of Canada on the one hand, and the known recklessness of the Fenians on the other, may well produce a constant flutter of anxiety, if not of fear, in those peaceful Canadian cities and settlements which, as they lie closest to the border, would bear the brunt of a sortie from our territory. *Mutato nomine*, or, rather *mutato loco*, with our positions reversed, the story might be told of us; let us but "put ourselves in their place," and we should probably be in the same trepidation.

As a matter of fact, however, the present is probably a "needless alarm." There is no indication whatever of any formidable Fenian design on Canada, and, on the other hand, it is easy to trace the source from which rumor may have concocted one. These Midsummer days are those of gregarious enjoyment, of society festivals, of picnics, anniversaries, club celebrations, and what not, in which, of course, the remnants of the Fenian organization, and the old Brotherhoods of the Irish Republic take their part. Naturally much is said of the past glories of Fort Erie, and of the Fenian movements of three years ago; and much patriotism and much invading zeal is for the moment revived. But, so far as formal preparation for a campaign is concerned, nothing of the kind has been noted.

Besides, the Irish situation has changed since 1866. Then, there was a revolution in Ireland, to which the American movement was auxiliary, while now "all is quiet on the Liffey." Then, the Irish question was one of peasantry against constabulary, of blows, imprisonments, and fighting; now it has taken the shape of legislation, and when we talk of it or write of it, our thoughts are fixed on what is doing in London, not in Limerick. The movement on Canada in 1866 was not a mere reckless piece of fillibusterism, but was designed as a flank attack to aid the cause of the "Irish Republic" in Ireland itself; and the stimulus has subsided now. We admit that Fenian movements are not always dependent on reason or on probabilities of success; that they are often so eccentric and seemingly causeless that it is unsafe to measure them by ordinary standards; and, in any case, as we have already said, the Canadians are right in taking precautions, for "the burnt child dreads the fire." But the frenzy of Fenianism is gone; its wondrous enthusiasm wondrously escaped by being drawn off as it were, through the safety-pipe, instead of being stored up and used behind the engine. The rival Kilkenny factions did much to use up against each other the spirit of their followers; the strifes of the Head Centres exhausted much of the zeal of the rank and file. It would not now be possible, without some fresh immediate cause, to revive the crusading spirit of 1865 and 1866.

However, all these little excitements serve at least to prevent the Canadians from reposing in undue security. We have sometimes fancied the Government was not ill-pleased to hear these *canards* of invasion. More than once, Great Britain has made ready to withdraw her protecting arm, leaving the Dominion to its own military devices. Whatever, therefore, tends to keep up the drill and discipline of the volunteers and local militia is not an unmixed evil.

The Strike of the Tailors.

About two thousand of the twenty-eight hundred tailors who belong to the Trades Unions of this City, are on a strike for a general advance of about 40 per cent. in wages. We announced in April last, that preparations were then making for strikes during the Summer among tailors, barbers, shoemakers and others, for higher wages and less hours work; and it is not improbable that other and more serious strikes, largely affecting our manufacturing interests, may shortly follow the one just inaugurated.

How far the present strike of the tailors is justifiable remains to be seen. At first glance, on reading the expositions of the condition of the laborers, it would seem that the strikers were fully in the right; but the representations of the employers have not yet been heard. With the exception of cutters, none of the men employed as clothiers receive what would be considered in the present state of living adequate wages. The best of journeymen tailors with great difficulty make more than fifteen dollars per week. This is partly owing to the fact that large numbers of women underbid the men, and work at half rates, but it is more particularly owing to the fact that the tailors have not heretofore had a strong protective union like those which make bricklayers and carpenters independent and able to dictate their terms and hours to employers. This latter weakness, we learn, has been in some degree remedied. The unions have largely increased in the numbers of the members and the amount of deposits, and the tailors enter upon the strike with a better organization than they have ever before had.

This is a fact to which the employers will be wise to give proper estimation. The strikers are undoubtedly well prepared for the struggle, having a complete organization, a large fund, and, as is always the case in such matters, the sympathy of the public, which never stops to consider either the justice or policy of a strike. How far the condition of the clothing trade will justify an accession to the demands of the journeymen we do not know, but our impression is that at this present time and season of the year it is not at all favorable. This is a consideration to which the strikers ought to give its fullest value, for on the proper estimate of the trade difficulties surrounding the employers depends the solution of their own difficulties of wages. A wise policy suggests at the very outset of the strike the fullest consultation—not of employers with each other, and unions with other unions—but of employers and strikers, and the proper consideration of the conditions of both trade and wages.

Our Winged Allies.

Are Republics ungrateful? Do we properly acknowledge our public benefactors? Or, if we pay them becoming honors for a moment, is our gratitude as lasting as their beneficence? And, again, is this acknowledgment impartial, including in its scope "both man and bird and beast?" A few years ago the streets of New-York and Brooklyn—especially Brooklyn—were infested with bugs and worms that riddled all the vegetation, hung in great festoons from the trees, swung in the air on every side, drove the whole population from what was once the cool and comfortable shade, making the sunny side of the street the refuge of the pedestrian, and the parks no longer pleasure resorts but nuisances. People were always dodging these pests in walking; in the cars they picked them from each others' bonnets, in church from each others' backs. It was like a plague of Egypt, and people cried out for a Moses. The little European house-sparrow undertook that *rôle*, and was successively introduced into Union Park, into Central Park, and so on to all other open spaces, to Brooklyn, to Jersey City, to Boston, to Havana itself, and everywhere its enemy and ours vanished before it. The difference in enjoyment between a Summer in New-York now and three years ago is very great—which difference of comfort must be laid to the account of our faithful little ally. Sparrows are now in this country by the thousand, and not only are scavengers of cities, and keepers of parks, not only do they make streets habitable and shade trees grateful, but they are worth their weight in gold to fruit growers in the country round about. The only sufferers, indeed, by their domestication here, are the comic papers, which used to be full of woodcuts describing the old discomforts—Adolphus making love to Angelina, with a pair of the banished enemies hanging to the waxed ends of his moustache, she wearing a cluster of them *en chignon*, and so on. All that resource is closed now for the humorous artists. But to the original question—are we ungrateful to our feathered friends? Not so, as one who walks these afternoons through Central Park will see, observing the palaces we have built for them, or who ever glances, of a morning, at their original settlement in Union Park—the Jamestown, so to speak, of these little colonists—and notes the hotels we have provided for our winged allies, while a steady old policeman is posted as faithful guardian of their rights and interests below.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is quite likely that there is truth in the report that President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL are at "loggerheads" about the action of the latter in regard to the Southern elections. In Virginia the Secretary opposed the Walker Party, which claimed to be the special representative of GRANT's policy. In Tennessee, he has taken an active part against the Senter Party, which takes its stand on the Administration or Chicago platform. In Mississippi, he has taken ground against the Dent Party, which declares its acceptance of Republican principles, measures and policy throughout. The President himself has not attempted interference in any way with the course of the elections; and it would not be surprising if he were unable to justify the action of his Secretary regarding them.

The "drummers" for the business houses of this City are returning from the Western States with doleful accounts of the condition of trade. Orders cannot be obtained, neither in the dry goods line, nor in the whisky line, or in any other line; and even the sharpest and most energetic *drummers* have been unable to "make their expenses" in their attempts to secure orders in the West. They will have better times after the heat is moderated, and in the meantime they should go off rusticating.

The French Emperor might have accepted a hint, and taken the trouble to reply to the suggestion made to him by President GRANT in the interchange of congratulatory messages by the French cable. GRANT expressed a hope that the liberal policy of our Government in permitting the cable to land on our shores would be reciprocated by France—that is to say, GRANT hoped that an American cable would be allowed to land in France as freely as the French cable had been allowed to land here. NAPOLEON must have understood this hint, and he ought to have seen the propriety of sending a prompt and liberal reply. But why was no reply sent by the Emperor?

The election of General ALEXANDER WEBB as President of the City College is regarded with great satisfaction by the old friends of the institution, as well as by those who have been laboring for the introduction of changes and reforms into its system. We have no doubt that President WEBB will infuse a new vitality into this College for the people, and keep it fully up with the most advanced views of education.

If women were to wear the same dress as men—that is, if they were to wear coat, vest and trowsers, with long-legged boots and stove-pipe hats—they would be able to command the same pay as men for their labor at all industrial pursuits, trades and professions. This is Mrs. STANTON's new idea. Now, the thing is very easily tried; and if any respectable number of women wish to try it we venture to say the Police will not interfere. If inequality of pay is owing to difference of costume, then the female workers have the remedy in their own hands. We would be willing to see the experiment tried.

Instead of being surprised at the fact that 118 members of the British Parliament have voted *against* the abolition of capital punishment, we are really surprised that 58 members voted *for* its abolition. During the last half century England has greatly reduced the number of crimes for which death is the penalty, and the number of executions has during the time grown much smaller. We do not believe, however, that there is any likelihood of the entire abolition of capital punishment there.

We hope the Czar will accede to the request of the Jews of Russia for an extension of their rights of worship and education. The Czar need have no fear of the Jews. In this country, for example, they have the same rights as other people, and are regarded as excellent citizens.

If there be no reason why Judge DENT's relationship to President GRANT should secure his election as Governor of Mississippi, neither is there any reason why the fact of his relationship should be urged as a ground for his defeat. Judge DENT, as a candidate, should stand on his personal merits and political principles, while his family relations should be brought forward neither to injure him nor to help him.

That great New-York nuisance of Hell Gate is likely to be sent after so many others abated and dissolved within the last few years. Mr. B. G. MARTIN brings one more plan of disruption, in the shape of a double cylinder, which, with its piles, grapples and cut-waters, looks formidable enough to be effective in some way. If it can make that cylindric well to the bottom, for the borers to work in, Pot Rock must "leave that place," like those birds BRINSLEY SHERIDAN shot at. At the same time we have the original MAILLEFERT coming to try again; and so, with six Richmonds on that field, we may reasonably expect to see some result—in spite of that old proverb about the "cooks."

The Board of Health is slow, or seems slow; but backed, or forwarded, by the outcries of the Press—to say nothing of the Court of Appeals—it still moves, and makes a sure amount of headway. The nuisances are giving way, though they certainly die hard. It was as hard to drive the pigs out of New-York as to expel the Tarquins from Rome. But they were got rid of—the pigs—and other things went, after them, more recently. The renderers are now on their last legs, and will be gone after the first of October. New-York *and time* are too much for any two nuisances; and we should not wonder if those two markets on Fulton-street were to have some uneasy forebodings in regard to the next movements of sanitary progress.

An old poet whose name we Americans may quote with propriety—Lord STIRLING—says that "Even to be happy is a dangerous thing;" and the columns of our public journals prove the truth of this, nearly every day, by their accounts of the disasters that accompany pleasure excursions. On these occasions people get so very happy that scarcely a pleasure party can take place without some accident. There are no peoples in the world—not even the "fiery Franks" or "furious Huns"—that enjoy themselves with such recklessness as ours. We take fireworks to a *fête champetre*, and the boys blow them all up coming home. Our gala days—especially those managed by our Celtic fellow-citizens—may be generally described as "awfully agreeable."

A political economist would, on first thoughts, be apt to think that those trades which are most important to the life of men would be the best paid; that the wages of the bakers and the tailors, for instance, would be the highest of all. In the case of these last one would think the strong necessities of human vanity would also help to secure handsome pay for the workers. But, in fact, those two trades seem to be among the worst paid, and the shop-tailors, now on strike, say that a tailor, helped by his wife, can only make ten dollars a week. This no family can decently live on, and ought not to be expected to live on.

The singing judges in the late Baltimore Saengerfest awarded the prizes with such discrimination that when called upon for their reasons they were able to set them forth in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The office of prize judge was certainly a very difficult one; and it is evident that the gentlemen selected for the place not only acted from a sense of justice, but with a thorough musical knowledge and appreciation.

Queen VICTORIA keeps her sons on their travels. The Prince of WALES has been voyaging and traveling for the last dozen years, and has just returned from a visit to Egypt. The Duke of EDINBURGH, after visiting Australia and South America, is now in Japan—though it was reported a short time ago that the Mikado did not wish to see him. Prince ARTHUR will soon arrive in the New Dominion, and we hear that great preparations are being made in Halifax to give him a brilliant reception. This is an excellent training for these sprigs of royalty.

The King of Prussia has done a wise and right soldierly thing in ordering that the anniversary of Sadowa shall not any more be celebrated. The gallant Greeks had a law which forbade them to raise a trophy. They had so many fights among themselves that they felt a trophy-raising would make the growth of amicable feeling impossible. King WILLIAM has learned that beautiful Greek lesson, and says, in fact, that he does not desire to hurt the feelings of any German people—a sentiment that does him more honor than he could have from ten Sadowas or countless needle-guns.

Our Paris correspondent sends us the interesting assurance that the Empress of the *Feringees* is really preparing to make a journey to the East and visit, at Constantinople, the great head of the Osmanlis—ABDUL AZIZ KHAN. It will be a very extraordinary thing and out of all queenly etiquette; and yet it would be no more unprecedented than that visit of the Padishah to the Prince of WALES in London. Should EUGENIE's visit take place, the ladies of the Harem will have a high time of it and the Turkish notions on the "Woman question" will receive a revolutionary shock. Supposing the Empress means to go to Suez, it would be only a politic thing that she should first call on the Sultan, before paying the same compliment to his Viceroy.

English institutions are becoming "Americanized" with alarming rapidity. Hitherto it has been the custom of Ministerial M. P.'s for particular counties or boroughs to "recommend" to Government the names of candidates for local offices within their own districts, and as a general rule, their recommendations were attended to. But the other day, Sir PATRICK O'BRIEN, M. P. for Kings County, complained that his "recommendations" had not been duly honored, and boldly claimed the right of "patronage." And the Secretary for Ireland virtually acknowledged the validity of the claim. Before long, doubtless, we shall see our American system in full vogue in England. Truly we ought to feel a double sense of responsibility for all our political manners and customs when we observe that they are so studiously imitated by the rulers of another great country, while having the force of law in our own.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

CLOSE OF THE BURLESQUE SEASON.

The burlesque season at Niblo's is nearing a close. A partial change of performance was had last evening, when an audience that filled the house in every part welcomed the return of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and of Mr. HARRY BECKETT. The representation of yesterday included portions of "The Forty Thieves" and of "Ixion," while a slight flavor of novelty was imparted to it by the farce of "Nan the Good for Nothing." It was interrupted by no more unpleasant demonstrations than laughter and applause, and will probably progress with equal smoothness to-night, when it is to be repeated. The reign of Miss THOMPSON and her associates at Niblo's terminates with to-morrow evening. Miss THOMPSON herself is to benefit by the final entertainment, which will be attractive and successful.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Convention in Massachusetts—Letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson—Address by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The advocates of woman's suffrage held a Convention in Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, lasting throughout the day and evening. The sessions were largely attended. Letters from RALPH WALDO EMERSON and Professor ALPHEUS CROSBY were read, and addresses were made by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and others. Mr. EMERSON's letter was as follows:

CONCORD, July 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to be wanting to kind expectation, but in these days I find so much work that cannot be set aside laid out for me that I am forced to decline all new tasks that are not imperative. So I must beg you to say to the Essex County Woman's Suffrage Association, that while I think their political claim founded in equity, and though perhaps it does not yet appear to any what precise form in practice it will and ought to take, yet the seriousness and thoughtfulness with which it is urged seem to me to mark an important step in civilization.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) R. W. EMERSON.

Mrs. HOWE, when introduced, was greeted with warm applause. We quote a portion of her address:

Those congregations of fair ones who confront the Sunday preachers in such fullness and brilliancy of attire, with such a pretty, pious bustle in seating and unseating themselves (I come from Newport, remember, ladies and gentlemen)—what does the man of God, their spiritual pastor and master teach them? Something about hell that frightens them; something about Heaven that puzzles them; much, perhaps, about Trinity and atonement in which they strictly believe, but of which they do not understand a word. It is the best, perhaps, that can be had or expected. But methinks a congregation of *true* women would not long endure this phraseology and repetition, a mechanical music which smoothly accompanies frivolity, but does not silence it. "Don't put us to sleep," they would say. "Don't rock our social circle—we have enough of that. Wake us up. Explain to us thoughts of Christ, and things divine. The simplest line of your simplest hymns—the smallest word of your plainest gospel, have in them a power which your endless variations lose sight of and deform." But the preacher will say, "You are a woman, and I don't understand your moral diseases. I don't know what you need or what you can bear." And I, for my part, believe that in order to have true women in the congregation, we must occasionally have a true woman in the pulpit. I rejoice, therefore, that the sacred profession of the preacher is now open to our sex. I hope to see women nobly filling professorships in all the branches of education nearly allied to the needs and interests of woman. Self-government is the first word of morals, and the last word of politics. This is why despotism is demoralizing. It forbids a man to comply with the first condition of morals, that is, to govern himself. Self-government must indeed be government. The man who is idle, coarse, and rapacious, is self-indulging, not self-governing. The substitution of the inner for the outer restraint is that which moralizes man and elevates society. The education of absolutism always leads away from this result, so dangerous to the despot. It places the sovereign authority anywhere but where God has placed it, in every human heart. And the man, taught to look at the distant centre of illumination knows not that he himself is a star. Education can acquaint him with this fact, or conceal it from him. For he must remember that every generation is born helpless, and wholly at the mercy of that which rears and trains it. And this brings me to one of the most common and most polite arguments advanced nowadays against our measure, viz.: that womankind at large do not desire the suffrage. The immorality of this argument is obvious to me; perhaps I can make it so to others. Do mankind at large desire the best things? Do all the children cry for the slate and spelling-book? Does the youth demand to be made acquainted with the higher mathematics, and the doctrine of pure reason? * * * Now earnest men and earnest women are telling of this to the less thoughtful and instructed. They show woman a new ideal, erect, free-souled, free-handed. "This is what you would be," say they. Half of your rights, all of your political estate is kept from you; only so much is doled out to you as will enable you to appear in a conceded equality with men. On an actual equality they have never allowed you to stand. And I would have the world take note, awakened by admiration and encouraged by the earnest sympathy of true souls, womankind are asking for their own. And in connection with this new position of woman I have yet one word to say. Our appeals to women of fortunate position in behalf of the sex in general are sometimes met by a reply in which a certain satirical intention is obvious. One of these friends, on being invited to take part in the Suffrage Convention held in Boston last Spring, made reply to the following effect: "I have all the privileges that I desire. I am a happy wife and mother, and do not see that I have anything further to ask for." As this lady was wealthy, and of the denomination of Friends, I dare say that she had as little to desire for herself as most women. She has no doubt outward ease and inward freedom. But she seems to have forgotten the fact that many of her sex are not happy wives and mothers, are not safe within a circle of admiring friends, but are struggling single-handed with the world, in legal and spiritual bondage. The thought of these should have called her from her luxurious fireside to examine into these things, or at least to hear the reports of those who thus examine. The good Samaritan was whole in heart and in purse when he took upon himself the necessities of him who had fallen among thieves. And Christ was not in need of anything when he healed diseases, and cast out demons. Like these, it becomes us, however prosperous ourselves, to find out what others want, and how to help them to it. We women must make common cause. We have been passive as a sex; we must now be active as a sex. We must say, "We are women; we consider nothing that is womanly is alien to us. The women within doors, and the women without, the women in velvet gowns, and the women in rags, the women who are so well off that they cannot think of anything which they need, and the women so unfortunate that they can think of nothing which they do not need. We must meet to tell and to hear the sad story, to give and to receive the fitting counsel and comfort. For if men should say with truth that women are careless of the general interest of their sex, and specially concerned in their own individual welfare only, they would say what should make us sad and sorry, and throw upon us a blame and a shame from which we should make haste, by earnest thought and earnest action, to free themselves. Let our poor efforts, feeble and desultory in themselves, but strong, because they are in the direction indicated by Providence, and knit up in the great work of human effort and divine result, initiate this earnestness of thought and action. Let us see whether we cannot build a noble temple of womanhood, in which the lessons of the past shall aid the claims of the future; in which the better beauty of the soul shall eclipse the transient bloom of youth and the frivolous form of fashion. The age asks such a school, such a monument. Each of the thoughtful days which we devote to deliberations like the present, lays its stone, hewn and polished, in the rising walls of this structure. Some of us are moving, and try our hands with the spade and trowel, while men who have grown gray in the service of man stand by to abuse and insult our efforts. Happy are they who even at the eleventh hour enter upon this blessed work. Happier they who have given to it the first and fairest years of their mental maturity. But happier shall we all be when our work is established, and when prejudice, incustom and law shall cease to offer obstacles to the progress and development of one-half of the human race, and that half the mother of all.

ENTERPRISING.—A lady died a short time ago, and while she was being buried a distant connection who had not time to attend the funeral and who had refused to take charge of her affairs while she was living, hastened to New-Castle, and took out letters of administration on the estate. There are a few thousand dollars, and the commissions will reach two or three hundred. The parties who performed services for the lady while living, and provided for her proper burial when dead, are thus ignored, and it is not surprising that they should think a little hard of their adroit and enterprising relative. It is unfortunate that the law does not provide for the revocation of letters of administration when such unseemly and indecent haste is exhibited.—*Wilmington (Del.) Republican, July 28.*

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The New Ministry—Composition of the Cabinet—The Future—Republican Movements—Progress of Protestantism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

After most prodigious and wearying efforts, General PRIM succeeded last night only in definitely forming his new Ministry. Tremendous exertions were made both by him and by the Regent to induce Señor MARTOS to join it, exertions which were not abandoned till 5 o'clock last evening. MARTOS was deaf to all entreaty. The new Ministry is as follows:

Presidency and War—General PRIM.
Marine—Admiral TOPETE.
State (Foreign Affairs)—Senor SILVELA.
Governacion (Home)—Senor SAGASTA.
Grace and Justice—Senor ZORRILLA.
Fomento (Public Works and Instruction)—Senor ECHEGARAY.
Haciendo (Finance)—Senor ARDANAZ.
Ultramar (Colonies)—Senor BECERRA.

The new blood introduced is Senor ARDANAZ, who takes charge of Finance, in place of Senor FIGUEROLA, of capitation tax memory; Senor ECHEGARAY, who sees to the public works and instruction, and Senor BECERRA, who looks after the Colonial Department, which since the resignation of Senor LOPEZ DE AYALA has been attended to provisionally by Admiral TOPETE. ECHEGARAY is a Unionista, and his eloquent speech against religious intolerance, in which he availed himself of the discoveries of the recent calcined human remains at the Quemadura de la Cruz or burning place of the Inquisition, to illustrate his point, created great sensation at the time and marked him in popular estimation for a distinguished career. What kind of a Minister he will make remains to be proved. As a Unionista he come from a bad school, but if he has sense and discernment to look beyond his party, and to turn a deaf ear to the promptings of its leader, Senor RIOS ROSAS, he may do great service to his country and to liberty. Senor BECERRA is an old Liberal of the Democratic school. He takes a department there is some thought of suppressing for economy's sake, (Colonies,) but which at present is second to none in importance. It has the wide questions of Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila to deal with. Perhaps the most important change effected is the shifting of Senor RUIZ ZORRILLA from Public Works and Instruction to Grace and Justice, in the place of the ultra Unionista MARTIN DE HERRERA, whose recent circular caused the whole upsetting. As Minister of Fomento, RUIZ ZORRILLA has been in the Government from the first days of the revolution, and has signalized himself by many acts of noble initiation. His decree ordering the inventories of the cathedrals, &c., which led to the assassination of the Governor of Burgos, has been the means of recovering not buried treasures of silver and gold only, though of these it has a goodly number to boast of, but piles of rich and rare manuscripts, books and literary and archæological treasures, which the dust of ages and the ignorance and carelessness of their ecclesiastical custodian had long hidden from recollection and from view. In the Cathedral vaults and cloisters of the grand old City of Toledo alone there were brought to light valuables of this kind in such profusion that they are now forming a museum of them in the place, and they are of such a character as to be worth crossing to Europe specially to see. Besides this, Senor ZORRILLA is the author of the complete revolution in the educational institutes of Spain, which is already beginning to work wonders, and also of the decree for national pantheon, in which house sepulture is to be given to the illustrious dead. He is a ready and eloquent speaker, somewhat dictatorial and vehement, yet one of those in whom these objectionable characteristics are easily lost sight of in his earnestness. The clerical party hate him for his liberality, and the only possible thing which may now mar his administration of the department on which they completely depend, (Grace and Justice,) is the fear he may be a *little too severe* with them. Much, however, depends upon themselves. If they continue in a line of conduct openly antagonistic to the new order of things the revolution has brought about in the destruction of their ancient and exclusive privileges and the establishment of religious equality, they will not find him so hard to deal with. If they, in short, adopt the respectable and creditable line of conduct followed universally by the Roman Catholic clergy England and the United States, they will not be much the worse for his administration of their temporal interests; but if they cling to the traditions of the past, and that Catholic exclusiveness so arrogantly laid down in the ridiculous manifesto of DON CARLOS I sent you a week ago, they will find he can make "Jordan a hard road for them to travel." The day has quite gone by for Spain to yield herself up to Catholic intolerance, or the intolerance of any one sect of religious partisans. The Department of Grace and Justice has in addition to the clergy, the regulating all the judicial and magisterial appointments, and its importance is therefore readily recognized. The retirement of Senor FIGUEROLA from the Finance Department, and that too before his budget of estimated expenditure for the present financial year is voted, is a marked event. He has clung to office with remarkable tenacity, having been "in" since the first. His financial policy has been much condemned. But what could any Finance Minister do with such crippled resources as Spain has? The legacy left by the late Queen's Government was a fearful state of chaos, debt and ruin. Senor FIGUEROLA has done his best to work out of it, but every step he has taken seems only to have plunged her deeper in the mire. He has lacked the moral courage to set his back against extravagance, and, therefore, an unbridled expenditure has marked his administration, to the infinite delight of the legions of bloodsuckers poor Spain continues to nourish in her bosom, but at the cost of adding fearfully to her burden of debt. He has tided over extremities by loans, but he has done little to set the revenue in a way of righting itself. It remains to be seen whether his successor, Senor ARDANAZ, will be more fortunate. He is a Unionista, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Cortes.

THE FUTURE.

General PRIM will "introduce" his new Ministry to the Cortes this evening, and it is said will make a speech defining his future policy. His having offered places in the Cabinet to the two eminent Republicans, Senor CASTELAR and and Senor PI Y MARGALL, is denied by some of the monarchical papers, but I am in a position from my private knowledge to reaffirm it. I can even given a few details, though I cannot tell all I know without violating a confidence newspaper correspondents ought ever to recognize. On the night of Saturday week some ten or eleven of the leading Republicans were quietly met together in the office of the *Ignoldad*. Among them were MM. ORENSE, GARIDO, CASTELAR, PI Y MARGALL, TUTUA and others. They were joined by Senor FIGUERAS, who stated that at the direct request of PRIM, Senor RUIZ ZORRILLA had asked him to offer places in his new ministry to the two gentlemen in question, he (PRIM) being tired of the vacillations of the Progresistas and Democrats, and wishful by a alliance to destroy the influence of the Unionistas. ZORRILLA was to wait in the Café Imperial till 10 o'clock that night for his answer. The thing was discussed, but resulted in Senor FIGUERAS going to the Café Imperial at the hour named, and asking for more time to consider it and to submit it to a larger gathering of the party. The next day there was a very animated Republican caucus meeting. CASTELAR and PI Y MARGALL stuck to their first refusal. ORENSE and one or two others thought they ought to yield. TUTAN and others vehemently opposed. Finally, they authorized FIGUERAS to go to ZORRILLA and ask him to say to PRIM that they refused, but that they might be induced to enter his Ministry temporarily, so as to settle off pending financial and other necessary business and let the House adjourn for the recess, provided he (PRIM) would pledge himself to propose, the first thing in September or October, when the Cortes reassembled, the abolition of clause 33 from the Constitution, (the monarchy clause.) PRIM declined to give this pledge, intimating that he would act then according to what he could best judge of the will of the nation, and again urged them to join him, but to leave him unfettered. Feeling, however, that their motives might be misunderstood by their party generally, they declined, and decided to wait for the definite triumph of the Republic, which they felt certain is not far distant.

PROTESTANTISM.

The Spanish Protestant Church here is making steady progress. It is now conducted in a large hall in the Calle Madera Bajo, No. 8, capable of holding over 1,000 persons. Services are held in Spanish every Thursday evening and twice on Sundays. Pastor RUET's congregation keeps up. Last Sunday morning, for instance, I was there with the thermometer at over 100° Fahrenheit, and yet every sitting and standing place was occupied, even out beyond the door and into the street. So intense was the interest that not one of the 1,000 or 1,100 persons present tried to leave the room, notwithstanding the intense heat.

The first Spanish Protestant burial in Madrid took place on Monday, and has broken up Catholic unity in a most vulnerable point. A lady member of Pastor RUET's Spanish Protestant Church, Dona PAULINA GOMEZ, of very good family, died on Sunday night. Her family desired to inter her in the General Cemetery, which hitherto has never been profaned by the interment of heretics of any description—in fact, former *régimes* made such illegal. They applied to the Vicario-General, but he refused permission on the ground that she was a Protestant. Her family urged that her ancestors lay there, but to no use. No Protestant should be buried in that peculiarly Catholic spot. Application was made to the British Legation for burial in the British Cemetery, a sweet, retired, miniature Greenwood, devoted to the interment of English, American, German or other foreigners who die here. The grant for the said cemetery having been given in 1834 by the Government of ISABELLA to the British Minister, on the condition that it was to be in no way used for Spanish subjects, this request could not be complied with. The British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. FRENCH, who is acting until a successor is appointed to Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, who left for England and for obscurity last week, intimated that if the Spanish Government asked for the interment to take place in the English God's Acre it should be denied. In this dilemma, and in view of the fact that the twenty-four hours prescribed by law for interment after death were rapidly passing away, the Committee of the Spanish Protestant Church applied for advice to the President of the Cortes, Don NICOLÁS MARIA RIVERO, who is at the same time first Alcalde, or Mayor, of Madrid. Determining to test the full meaning of the religious liberty decreed in articles 20, 21 of the new Constitution, RIVERO instantly issued the following order to the Roman Catholic functionary charged with the control of the General Cemetery:

AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID, }
July 12, 1869. }

DEAR SIR: Doña PAULINA GOMEZ, inhabitant of the Calle de Juanelo, No. 16, belonging to the Spanish Protestant Church of Madrid, died at 10 o'clock last night. Libertad de cultos (freedom of worship) having been decreed by the Cortes Constituyentes, she has a right, as a Spaniard and as a Protestant, to have her remains interred in the General Cemetry and with the ceremonies of the religion to which she belonged. In the present excited condition of the population, and, there now having elapsed many hours since her decease, it is necessary that within the period prescribed by law her body should be buried and all the conditions of the law fulfilled, to avoid the dangerous consequences which non-compliance might occasion. I direct myself therefore to your Excellency, that, without loss of a single moment, you will please to give the proper orders to those charged with the General Cemetry, to the end that within the time previously indicated the interment of the body of the said Doña PAULINA GOMEZ may be verified, you requiring only the presentation of the proper medical certificate.

God guard you for many years.

NICOLAS MARIA RIVERO.

To the Vicario-General Eclesiastico, Alcolde.

The answer to this was a well-known and well-understood plea of sickness and inability to attend to it. Again they go to Senor RIVERO. He at once issues an order for the interment, and deputes an official of the Corporation to accompany the body to the cemetery and see to its burial in the Protestant form, with imperative orders to force the gates if necessary, and to take into custody any who resisted or obstructed. Accordingly, at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, under this escort, and followed by over 200 of the attendants at the Spanish Protestant Church, the deceased lady was taken to the cemetery. Protestant service was held first in her house, and again by the side of the grave. The funeral procession passed through the streets with the greatest order, and with marked signs of respect from the populace. To their credit, be it said, the priests offered no resistance—in fact, three of them looked on the while in the grounds. What a change! A year ago there were no openly avowed Spanish Protestants, and if there had been, and the body of one of them had been on its way to the place of interment, it would have been torn to pieces and burnt by the infuriated populace. Spanish cemeteries are awful places. The bodies are not buried in the ground, but stowed away in niches in the walls, like gas ovens, with the coffins end on, and the mouth of the catacomb covered with an eliptical slab recording the name of the deceased. They impress one with no reverential feelings, but all is coldness and gloom.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Franco-Italian Negotiations—Speculations as to Results—Parliamentary Prospects—The Season and Country Pictures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

It is probable that we shall know positively in a few days the result of the conversations or negotiations which have been going on for some time between the President of the Italian Cabinet and the agent of the French Emperor. When Signor, or rather Monsieur, CONTI, the Private Secretary of NAPOLEON III., found it necessary for his wife's health, passing by Vichy, to come to the healing waters of Monte Catini, rumors and conjectures of a political character were immediately set in motion. Monte Catini is at the convenient distance of twenty miles by rail from Florence, and hardly a day has passed since the French Emperor's agent has been there that General MENABREA has not made him a visit. Such an intimacy awakened a lively interest in the public to know what was in the wind. The interviews are ended, and General MENABREA has gone off to Turin to make his report to the King.

If any reliance can be placed in what is reported, a solution is to be found for the Roman question. Not only is the foreign occupation, as it now exists, to cease, but the Italians are to have all the territory now remaining to the Pope, up to the walls of Rome. Only a rag of temporal power is to be left to the Pontiff; that is to say, he is to be the grand captain commanding in the citadel of the Eternal City, with a mixed garrison. If this should prove to be the plan, and an agreement between the Governments of France and Italy, on such a basis, should be brought about, it will close the long-continued discussion upon the question of the Pope's temporal rule. It would not be long before the Italians—already at the gates of Rome—would be able to press the Pontiff back upon the hill of the Vatican, and within the limits of the Leonine City, where he might be left to rule with the absolute principles of the Middle Ages, if he should still have a taste for that dark and wicked system.

Of course it is understood that this concession to the Italian Government is the compensation to be made for the alliance of this Power with reference to warlike eventualities. The Marquis PEPOLI, the Italian Minister at Vienna, has been here on a visit, which does not claim to have any other than a diplomatic character. Signor CONTI, the French Emperor's Private Secretary and agent, is on the point of leaving Monte Catini, which shows that the cure, whatever may be its nature, is ended. If it should come out that the question of Rome is to be put to rest in some such manner as here indicated, it will be a solid temporary gain for the Italian Ministry, but it will reopen in Parliament a new topic of argument. The Neapolitans have always said that if all prospect of getting the City of Rome should be cut off, then, by every effort on their part, hope should be revived of making Naples the capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

The prospect seems to be good that the Ministry, instead of being brought down, as was a little while ago threatened, is to have a breathing spell of several months. The Commission of Inquiry on the Parliamentary corruption charge has finished its long and tiresome examination, and has authorized its President and Secretary to declare that no illegal participation has been proved. It is now believed that Parliament will not be called together until November. Some of the members of the Commission have already left for their homes. It is a triumph of the immaculate party, and what, with weariness of the discussion and the heat of the season, the public is nearly worn out.

THE SEASON—COUNTRY SCENES.

The land now is in the full glory of its Summer beauty. A walk to some villa, by the flower-scented, quiet roads that wind among the low hills, is one of the pleasantest recreations of the season. How many of these charming country-houses are associated with some literary, artistic, or historic name. In that one lived "Lorriquer" LEVER, and over there was passed a great part of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR's long life. On this ridge stands the old pile, with a half-conventual aspect, in which a part of the story of HAWTHORNE's "Transformation" was planned. Half a mile beyond the hill of San Miniato, within a few years, ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE has built his rural nest. For a long period now this foreign name, borne by literary mother, brother and wife, has been associated with Florence. With his own artistic knowledge and taste, and a considerable expenditure of money, Mr. TROLLOPE has converted a large old country-house, half gone to decay, into a Gothic castle—a sort of Strawberry Hill or reduced Abbotsford. It is a strange object in the landscape, and contrasts strongly with the usual style of Italian construction. The house has an air of considerable pretence, but within is found greater dignity of proportions and beauty of artistic decorations than the smashed-bandbox jumble of the exterior promises. The double staircase, with its height of fifty or sixty feet, is noble, and the antique objects upon it, or within view from its elevation, are sufficiently numerous and valuable to make a good beginning for a public collection or a museum in America. The library, with its 9,000 volumes, it is not an abuse of terms to call a superb room. Mr. TROLLOPE, to his fine skill as a literary man, has added the knowledge and taste of an artist, a combination of qualities not often found. Such is the exclamation of all who visit this charming house. On seeing so much that appeals to the sense of the beautiful, one feels that life is not long enough for its enjoyment. A man of books, past sixty, who has at length been able to prepare himself such a retreat, is to be sympathized with rather than envied, because the years that remain are reduced to so narrow a circuit.

Near Mr. TROLLOPE's villa is to pass the royal road—as, indeed, it may be called—which for more than three miles winds over the hills and along the sylvan declivities on the south side of Florence. You who have not seen *Firenze la bella* for two or three years, will, on coming back, be surprised to find a crowning grace added to a city which already had so many charms. I know nothing in Europe, of its kind, more beautiful than this new walk and drive. It seems as if the cities, of late years, were rivaling each other by the multiplication of attractions, of which trees, and flowers, and water, and living green picturesquely mass, are the simple health-giving elements.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Turner Case—Its Effect upon the Negroes—The Negro Question in the Legislature—Conservative Republican Sentiment—The Attitude of Georgia Explained—The Crops—Damage from the Drought.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION POINT, GREENE COUNTY, Ga., }
Monday, July 26, 1869. }

The telegraph has long since announced the discharge of TURNER by the United States Commissioner on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to justify a committal. In this decision of the Examining Court everybody concurred except the party who achieved a disgraceful notoriety by his efforts to injure TURNER in the hope that he might get his place, and who only succeeded in getting a broken head and the record of a dozen men swearing that they would not believe him on his oath.

It is currently rumored, and one man told me that he saw the letter, that Mr. CHARLES SUMNER wrote to Mr. SWAYZE entreating the latter not to press the case against TURNER, as "it would seriously damage the party," but that SWAYZE indignantly refused to allow any party consideration to turn him from his duty to the public, to maintain the law and punish its violation. Although, as I have stated, there is a general concurrence in the judgment of the examining Court, there is an equally general belief that though TURNER may not be technically guilty of the crime with which he was charged, he was very intimately associated with those who stole the unsigned bills, forged the signatures and put them in circulation, and that, reverend though he be, his relations with MARIAN HARRIS were the reverse of spiritual.

The indignation among the negroes of Macon against SWAYZE is very great. Were it not for the influence and advice of TURNER's counsel, (who, by the way, were all prominent Democrats and men of high social standing,) the negroes would have punished SWAYZE's desertion of their cause by "riding him on a rail." They are said to have resolved to withdraw their patronage from his paper, and to combine to punish him in every legitimate manner.

The investigation has done great good by showing that the white men had no disposition to persecute TURNER; that, on the contrary, some of the leading lawyers defended him, and that the outside public did not interfere in the least. It has shown them that because TURNER was personally obnoxious to the white people, and because his appointment as Postmaster at Macon was very offensive to the people of Macon, they did not allow their prejudices to influence them against him on his trial, and that the only white man who exerted himself to convict TURNER was he who has always pretended to be the friend and protector of the black race.

On the whole, I think that the result of the "Turner case" will be of benefit. It has proved, or ought to have proved, that negroes like TURNER are not fit for high offices of trust and responsibility, the duties of which require education, administrative ability and integrity; and it has certainly proved to the negroes that while those who pretended to be their special friends and who tried to persuade them that the white men wanted to persecute and degrade them, were false friends and used them as tools to carry out selfish purposes. The white men really were just and impartial, and used their influence to have justice done.

The effort is being made by prudent men throughout the State to effect a compromise of the negro eligibility question, so far as relates to the excluded members of the Legislature. It is proposed that the sitting members shall resign, that Governor BULLOCK shall order a new election, and that the voters shall decide whether they prefer to be represented by negroes or by white men. This course would relieve the Legislature from the embarrassment they are now in—required, on the one hand, to rescind their action and exclude members whom they have declared duly elected, and who have thus vested rights in the seats; and apprehensive, on the other hand, that if they do not reseat the negroes and adhere to their action, they will provoke Congressional interference, and reopen the question of reconstruction. I have no idea that this course will be adopted, because, first, I do not believe that the sitting members will resign; and, second, if they were to do so, I believe that Mr. BULLOCK would not order a new election, but would consider the negroes as the *de jure* representatives, by virtue of their former election.

It is universally conceded that in the election for members of the next Legislature negroes are as eligible as white men. No attempt is contemplated to prevent their running. The decision of the Supreme Court will be, and is accepted as the law, and it will be obeyed; and as this Legislature expires after its next session it is really of very little practical importance whether the negroes are or are not reseated. It is not proposed, as I have seen it stated, to pass any laws declaring negroes ineligible for office. If such a bill were proposed I don't believe that it could pass, and if it did it could only be valid as to those negroes who had not reached the age to vote at the date of its passage. But no such measure is in contemplation. The decision of the Supreme Court will be universally obeyed, and the whole question will be left to the ballot-box, where it properly belongs.

Even if it could be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the members of the General Assembly that they have the power to exclude the white and reseat the negro members, and if the question could be relieved of all difficulty in this regard and reduced to one of simple expediency, I do not believe that a majority could be induced to adopt that course, not on account of their objection to negro members so much as their fear of the consequences to the State if Mr. BULLOCK were to secure a majority in both Houses, who would blindly obey his orders and follow his lead. This fear is not confined to Democrats or partisan opponents of Mr. BULLOCK. It possesses very many who are Republicans, and those who labored most strenuously in the cause of reconstruction. I met to-day at his place a prominent State Senator, who is a Republican, and who to my personal knowledge contributed largely to the success of reconstruction, who told me that he thought it safer for the people to risk Congressional interference and a renewal of military government, than to voluntarily abandon the entire control of the State, her purse and her interests "to BULLOCK and his gang." He added that there are very many in the Senate and in the House who think as he does, and that it is not fair to attribute the action of those bodies, if they decline to reseat the negro members, to any partisan prejudice or to any spirit of defiance of Congress. In illustration of his argument, he pointed to the removal of Mr. CLAYTON from the office of Treasurer of the State Railroad, and the appointment of Mr. BLODGETT, and said that if BULLOCK went much further in the same direction he would certainly be impeached and convicted.

It must not be supposed that the opposition to Mr. BULLOCK is opposition to the Republican Party. Look at Mr. BARD, of the Atlanta *Era*; look at Mr. BRYANT; look at Mr. AKERMAN, and numbers of others who are zealous Republicans, who are more bitter in their denunciation of Mr. BULLOCK than the Democrats. Give him, they reason, a majority in both Houses which will sustain him, right or wrong, and Judge BROWN's prediction, that he would bankrupt the State in a year, will be speedily fulfilled.

I mention these facts to explain the attitude of the State and the sentiment of the people, and to show that "hostility to the negroes" and "defiance of the will of Congress" are not the motives of their action. They really think that they would be better off under such a government as that of Virginia or Mississippi, than under the present Executive armed with Legislative power to carry out his object. Many things have contributed to this conviction. The "unauthorized drafts" of $35,000, and then of $25,000, after the Legislature had condemned the first drafts as illegal. The alleged corrupt use of official patronage—the flagrant abuse of the pardoning power, by which confessed murderers, burglars, ravishers and house-burners are let loose upon the community, in contempt of the verdicts of juries and the judgment of the Bench, and the general corruption and plunder which are said to pervade the Government, have made all classes of intelligent people, without distinction of party, unite into a party of self-preservation, to oppose everthing the Executive proposes. Before public opinion of the North condemns the people of Georgia, it would be well for them to follow the injunction, "*Audi alteram partem.*" If they do, they will hear much which their consciences cannot reject, and which will convince them that it is not a spirit of rebellion which prompts them to avail themselves of any means within their reach to defend themselves against what all believe to be a great peril.

THE CROPS.

In this portion of Georgia, and in that north of this point, the six weeks drought has done incalculable damage. All the upland corn has been cut off fully one-half, and the lowland corn is not nearly as good as it ought to be. Cotton is pitiably small and stunted, and where it has been highly stimulated by ammoniated manures the lower branches have turned yellow and are withering. I have seen, also, in some of the most promising cotton-fields, unmistakeable traces of the boll-worm, eating into the young bolls and causing them to die and drop off. On Saturday night and yesterday heavy rains fell through a portion of this part of the country, which may be of benefit to the cotton by giving it a new growth, which may produce fruit early enough to mature before frost. But with the most propitious seasons now, the crop will fall below what might have been expected six weeks ago. As a necessary consequence the farming community are very much depressed. They expended large sums in manures, &c., to make a large crop this year, and I am really afraid they will do but little more than clear their expenses. In some cases within my personal observation they will not even do this; and if the boll-worm becomes general, as there is much reason to fear, they will loose to a ruinous extent.

In the southern portion of the State things are in a more promising condition, but even there the crop will not be as large as it was last year. I am satisfied that those who are looking for a large yield of cotton to lower the market will be sorely disappointed. I never saw cotton so small at this time of the year as it is now. It has two months to grow, it is true, but those two months ought to be spent maturing the fruit, not in adding to the size of the plant.

QUONDAM.

Attempted Wife Murder in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 29.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon the people in the vicinity of Congress-avenue, near Lafayette-street, were startled by the reports of a pistol. Immediately after a man was seen to run from the lager-beer saloon of H. L. HAUGEN and to go into the German boarding-house in the building known as the Old Museum, kept by CHRISTIAN WETZEL. Upon entering the saloon, a woman named CHRISTINA NORQUEST was found severely wounded in the face, neck and breast. From her and two other persons it was learned that her husband, PETER NORQUEST, came into the saloon and called for a glass of beer, which was given him by Mrs. NORQUEST, who was at the bar at the time. He drank the first glass and called for a second, and drank part of that. He then looked cautiously about the room, and threw a glance into the back room. Seeing no one, he suddenly produced a double-barreled pistol, and pointing it at his wife discharged its contents into her person. The pistol was loaded with buckshot, two in each barrel. NORQUEST, immediately after committing the deed, fled to his boarding-house and hid in the garret. Officer CAMPBELL, after a short search, found and arrested him. Dr. WHITTEMORE was called to attend the woman. He found that one of the shots had pierced the upper right lobe of the lungs and that the woman was suffering considerable from internal hemorrhage. In accordance with his directions she was taken to the hospital by Officer REILLY. The wound in the lung is considered very serious, making her case a very critical one. The other wounds were not of a dangerous character. She may, possibly, recover, but yesterday she appeared very feeble.

The parties were married about six years ago, in Sweden. About the end of November last NORQUEST came to this country, landing in New-York. Soon after, his wife came over, bringing a Swede girl with her. She went to Buffalo and stayed with her husband ten days. Then she came to New-Haven, and engaged to work for Mr. HAUGEN as a servant in his family. NORQUEST also came here, and went to work as a blacksmith in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad repair shops. His wife refused to live with him, and when Mr. HAUGEN was away she tended the bar. She says that she married NORQUEST against her own wishes, to please her parents, and that she never liked him, and that she could not and would not live with him.

The prisoner claimed that she had been improperly intimate with a man in a beer shop in State-street, but he could not give his name. He said he had given his wife a parasol, a shawl, a pair of shoes and an accordeon, and tried to have her live with him, but she would not. He took hold of his arm, and said he meant to have shot her there, and that he did not want to kill her. When told that he had shot her in the breast, and that she might die, he shook his head and said with trembling lips and a voice tremulous with emotion, "No! No! I didn't kill her!" When informed that she was alive, he seemed greatly relieved. Mr. WETZEL, his boarding-house keeper, came in, and he grasped the hand very warmly and with much emotion, seeming very glad to see a friendly face. He acknowledged that he had two shots in each barrel, and said he meant to kill himself. He seemed to think he had done something for which he would forfeit his life, and he asked Mr. WETZEL how long it would be before they would kill him. He has been a sober, industrious man and a good citizen until this unfortunate occurrence. Recently he has been laboring under great mental excitement, refusing food at meal times and giving other evidence of being in great trouble.

The family with whom the woman has been living speak very highly of her, and deny indignantly the imputation thrown out by her husband. She is about 21 years old.

TRAGEDY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A Young Girl Stabbed by her Lover—Her Wounds Doubtless Mortal.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 25.

About 10 o'clock Friday night the City Park was made the scene of one of the most shocking tragedies that has occurred in our city for years. The victim is a young girl, about 17 years of age, named CAROLINE KETCHUM, whose parents reside in Algiers, but who has been employed for the last two years as a milliner's apprentice. About eighteen months since she made the acquaintance of a young man named SALVADOR CARLOTTE, a butcher.

The acquaintance on the part of the girl ripened into affection, and, under promise of marriage, as she alleges, he succeeded in depriving her of her good fame and woman's honor. Young, inexperienced, and all but a child, it appears that she has clung to her seducer, despite of outrage and violence which his fierce and domineering disposition has frequently subjected her to. About a year since, in an outburst of passion, he struck her with a knife, and inflicted a severe and dangerous wound in her left side. She recovered from this, and, undeterred by this attack on her life kept up her evil intercourse with him.

But, about a month since, he announced to her his intention of marrying another person. "I will make you ashamed if you do!" replied the heart-broken girl. "If you fool with me I'll lay you out!" was the savage reply.

But notwithstanding his dark looks and threatening aspect, the girl did not believe he meant her personal violence. And when he invited her Friday night to accompany him to the City Park, she received the invitation with joy and went with him accordingly. Arriving there they proceeded to a secluded place, near the centre of the Park, where the young man attempted to exact from her a promise that she would not attempt to interfere with his contemplated marriage. This promise she refused to give, and almost on the instant he attacked her with the most savage ferocity. Three wounds were inflicted upon her with a keen, sharp-bladed knife, either of which will prove mortal—one over the left breast and two in the side. The girl then grasped the knife with her hand and held it so tightly that the keen blade severed one of her fingers, and begged piteously for him not to kill her.

Whether a momentary pity took possession of him or not, he at all events consented to spare her in case she would swear never to tell who had stabbed her. This oath the dying girl has faithfully adhered to. Leaving her, as he supposed, dying in the Park, he made his way back to the city. But the girl had strength enough left to drag herself to the street, and from thence to the residence of Mr. BAKER, at the head of Bienville-street. To the family of this gentleman she told her condition, and a carriage was immediately supplied, in which she was brought to the office of the Chief of Police. Dr. RITCHIE was immediately sent for, and after examining her wounds pronounced them mortal, and directed that she be sent to the Charity Hospital.

To the repeated solicitations of Captain CAIN she refused to reveal the name of her assassin; but in her delirium she uttered his name. On this clue the Chief and Officer MARKS set out to arrest the murderer. After long and patient search they found him, apparently asleep in the Dryades Market. The Chief at once proceeded to the residence of Recorder BECKER, and, getting a search warrant, started for his residence. Here his clothes were found. The pants and shoes were plentifully besprinkled with blood, but his coat had just been washed by his mother. Indeed the clothes were found under her arm just as she was in the act of leaving the house with them. Notwithstanding the thorough washing to which it had been subjected, the coat still discloses one or two deep blood stains.

At 9 o'clock last night the reporter, in company with the Chief of Police, visited the wounded girl at the hospital. She was sleeping at the time, her face flushed with fever, and breathing heavily. Her light brown hair, long and dishevelled, lay in thick shining masses on the pillow, where it pictured, as in a frame, a face singularly pretty. The slender, almost fragile form, outlined beneath the thin covering, disclosed a frame ill prepared to sustain the fearful wounds she had received. She looked as if life was slowly ebbing away.

As soon as she awakened from her fitful slumber she asked the Chief, whom she recognized, if he had brought "him with him," meaning CARLOTTE.

"No," said the Chief, "but I will to-morrow."

"Oh, do," she said, "I want to see him. You won't punish him, will you?" And the eager eyes and parted lips showed how warm at her wounded heart dwelt the image of the ruffian stabber yet.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

The Arrest of the Greenbush Rioters—Condition of the Wounded.

From the Troy Times, July 29.

Detectives ENGLISH and KIRKE returned from Greenbush yesterday afternoon, whither they went to arrest the man WILLIAM WHITBECK and his accomplices in the recent affray with Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS and posse at the house of WHITBECK. They found the neighborhood entirely quiet, and had no difficulty whatever in serving their processes upon the parties interested. Mr. WHITBECK was so low from the injuries he received during the *mélée* that it is not probable he will be able to leave his bed for some time yet. He was shot in the back of the head, the ball passing around under the scalp and coming out near the temple. He was about the first man to fall, and both he and his friends persist in the statement that Deputy Sheriff WHITBECK, of Albany, was the first person to begin the shooting. It is said that the two sons of WILLIAM WHITBECK, when they saw their father fall, became perfectly infuriated, and fought with a courage amounting to desperation, driving half a dozen of the Albany crowd before them like so many frightened sheep. The men for whom Officers KIRKE and ENGLISH had warrants all expressed themselves willing to come to Troy with them; but the officers concluded upon the whole to accept their parole to appear here on Friday (to-morrow) and surrender themselves to the authorities. In the afternoon, however, BENJAMIN G. DENNISON, father-in-law of Mr. WHITBECK, and one of the persons named in the warrant, appeared in the city, and calling on the District-Attorney, desired to give bail for an appearance. He was taken before Judge INGALLS and held to bail in the sum of $6,000. Mr. DENNISON is a gentleman about 80 years of age. He was present at the riot, he says, as a spectator—others say as an accomplice, encouraging resistance.

There has been no apparent change in the condition of the two men most seriously wounded, Deputy Sheriffs GRIGGS and WHITBECK. The former was visited at Sandlake yesterday by Dr. MOSHER of Albany and Dr. TEN EYCK of Bloomingrove, accompanied by Colonel CHURCH. He is unable to speak in consequence of the wound in his mouth, and the three bullets yet within his body could not be found. The crisis in his case has not been reached, and it is impossible to tell the result. Deputy WHITBECK was comfortable last evening. The ball which wounded him has not been found.

District-Attorney BANKER will institute an examination into the circumstances of the affray before Justice NEARY or DONOHUE to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The conduct of this officer cannot be too highly commended. When he first heard of the occurrence he took measures to acquaint himself with all the particulars of the case,—personally visiting the scene of the disturbance—and advised Deputy Sheriff HOLMES to summon a posse and arrest the participants in the affray. We are satisfied Mr. BANKER will do all in his power to vindicate the laws and punish its guilty offenders, whoever they may be.

PERSONAL.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, commander of the French Cable Expedition, and Mr. WATSON, the American agent of the Company, will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

It is stated that Ex-Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, has accepted the position of Professor of the Yale Law School.

The new President of Union College, Schenectady, Professor CHAS. A. AIKEN, graduated at Dartmouth in 1846, and for several years served his Alma Mater as Professor of the Latin language and literature.

A Louisville paper reports that the physicians who attended Judge JERE. E. BLACK while he was lying in the St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville, suffering from the injuries he received in the accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, some time ago, and who saved his arm, have sent in a bill of $6,500 to the railroad company, who had offered to pay the expenses incurred by the Judge through the accident. Of this sum the principal wishes $5,000, and the assistant $1,500. The bill has not yet been paid, the directors of the Company regarding it as rather exorbitant.

A dispatch from Hartford, Conn., states that HON. ISAAC TOUCEY is yet alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

General G. B. Corse, of the United States Army; General J. E. Earley, of Virginia; Hon. J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, and Hon. H. W. Gwinner, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Dunham, of Ohio; Hon. L. C. Partridge, of Seneca Falls; Hon. W. McPherson, of St. Louis; Hon. E. D. Leonard, of Cincinnati; and Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Paterson, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. Norman Wiard, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Hagner, of the United States Army, and Hon. E. G. Angell, of Providence, are at the Astor House. Ex-Governor Price, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. General Geo. D. Hill, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

The Degradation of Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter in the TIMES of yesterday on the "Degradation of Women," by "E. L.," reminds me of the familiar anecdote of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, who, being fond of having his cat and kitten in his study, and yet annoyed at having to open his door for their ingress and egress, was seized with the happy thought of a little gate for each in the bottom of the door. The plan was executed and the philosopher took his seat to enjoy the victory; presently the cat discovered her privilege and pushing the larger gate open, passed out, when the kitten immediately followed her through the same door, leaving the wise man to fall back in his arm-chair and scowl at his stupidity in having had a small gate cut for the kitten.

Now we are not a race of philosophers, so it is not at all surprising that we fall into as great errors as did he; it is only more reprehensible when we perpetuate them upon society, instead of our study doors, and in behalf of women, instead of cats.

What "E. L." says of "legal coarseness and Anglican barbarity" is what every woman in a normal condition of body and mind must feel, as she shrinks from the thoughts of such a public *exposé* of what should be sacred with a horror far more infinite than what she should feel at being "jilted" by one so self-evidently unworthy. To my own mind there has always seemed a paradox in the idea that a woman should ask reparation of a man who has conferred so great a blessing by delivering her from the horrors of an unhappy marriage. But this is not the phase of the question that seems to have inspired "E. L.'s" vehemence.

He evidently has a strong glimmering of a deeper truth. But instead of striking right to the root of it, as he doubtless is able to do, having your editorial voucher as a "learned gentleman, well versed in the principles of law as well as of human nature," he seizes desperately upon what is a mere twig of an evil tree, whose deep roots ramify into every fibre of the social structure, and whose Upas-exhalations permeate every breath, till the sacred joys of love, the bliss of marriage and the glory of parentage are ruthlessly blighted, or so perverted that fiends must laugh to see the hollow bitter semblance of what in their true form are the one taste of things heavenly that link earthly beings to the higher spheres.

The letter of "E. L." demonstrates that a higher order of beings than those named by POPE "rush in where angels fear to tread," for, demolishing with the ability that he does the weak sisters who foolishly seek in gold a balm for broken hearts, he does not appear to even suspect the holy ground he touches upon, from the precincts of which such vital lessons are crying out to deafened ears. It is to the root of the whole marriage question that the blow needs to be struck. Till then Amanda Craigs will rise up and multiply; the divorce records will swell, and houses that should be the abode of peace and virtue will be desecrated, and hearts rent and torn by anguish unutterable. If there be, then, any "learned" whose thoughts are moved to this question, let them trace the dark waters to their sources of impurity, and remove these rather than try to filter out some *modicum* of blackness, which would make the stream no clearer by its elimination.

What is the attitude of an unmarried woman toward society? In a moral and spiritual sense, it is simply and indisputably that of a creature for sale in the "shambles." There is a possibility that she may be strong enough to bide her time despite the taunts of Mrs. Grundys and other emissaries who make regular rounds to whip up those who are not eager for a sale. If so the good time will come to her when a true love will open its sheltering arms and she may sing of "house, love, protection, rest! And children's voices singing through my heart."

But if she have not strength to wait for this, nor yet even grace to expect it, because she has yielded to the pressure of all her circumstances, then she will only leave the shambles for a price which makes her a slave. What wonder that misery grows out of the relation, or that if she find herself betrayed and thrown back upon the market "damaged," she have no higher instinct than to publicly put a price upon her injuries. The "degradation" does not emanate from this last step, if she take it, but from her position toward men when she met her deceiver. Returning to the first case for a solution of the wrong, what is it that will alone sustain her in an honorable resolve to marry only according to the highest dictates of her conscience? What those dictates are should deserve another chapter.

There is but one answer to this and that is—personal independence, no better definition of which can be given than the power to replenish her purse by her earnings. To do this, make it as honorable for a woman to toil as a man. For so long as a woman must eat the bread and wear the garments that another has toiled for, just so long will she sacrifice every higher interest to provide for these imperative necessities of every life. Once free her from the "degradation" of this idea, give her food and raiment of her own earning and she will have still just as pressing needs as these would have been, only the higher ones of love, of companionship and sympathy; then, when she bestows her hand upon a husband it will be for the sake of these, and both will be placed under more favorable aspects for a happy marriage, the communication of which is after all probably the most desirable event of a human life; yet this assertion does not approve, but in its full meaning utterly denounces the mad haste with which many rush into it, for a life of celibacy may always be a life of uses, and therefore happy and dignified. With "E. L.," I, too, would urge that no discriminations be made between men and women when they are to be punished for crime, and as civil or criminal laws inflict even less severe penalties than does society, then I would suggest that while the arm of the law spares not women more than men,—and I never suspected that it did—that the baton of society strike just as heavily upon a fallen man as a fallen woman, and that the great gate over which is inscribed "respectability," slam just as loudly at his approach as at hers. But toward all let us try to exercise that "mercy" the quality of which is not strained.

> "It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
> Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed—
> It blesses him that gives and him that takes."

C. I. L.

There will be no general election in North Carolina until August, 1870, and the Wilmington *Journal* urges the people and the Press meanwhile to withdraw their attention from political excitements, and direct them to a consideration of subjects appertaining to their material welfare.

I WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT IT FOR A THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Such was the emphatic declaration of a friend of ours, who was instantly cured of a painful attack of diarrhœa by the use of that remarkable disinfectant and family remedy, Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

GENERAL TOPICS.—Accident on the New-Orleans and Louisville Railroad—Secretary Boutwell and the National Banks—The Shakers and the Income Tax—Exemptions from Military Tax—The Texas Floods—The Turf—Terrible Explosion of Fire-works—The New Cable—The Anti-Rent War.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—Saving Thoroughbred Seed—Prospects of the Fruit Crop—California Fruits.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.—List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad—Consumption of Smoke.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Mr. Green's Letter on Legislative Corruption—Affairs in Maine, Texas, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Irish Church—Affairs in France—Burial of the Remains of King Casimir—Protest of the House of Lords Against the Irish Church Bill—End of the Carlist Rebellion.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Work and Wages—Strike of the Shop Tailors—The Rights of Property Owners on Railroad Routes.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Contest in Tennessee—The Great International Question—General Canby and the Test Oath—No Compromise With Fraud—Mars and Terpsichore.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BACON.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 27, GEORGE THOMAS, son of Rev. George W. and Susan M. Bacon, aged 7 months and 8 days.

BARCLAY.—On Tuesday afternoon, July 27, at his country residence near New-Hamburg, GEORGE BARCLAY, son of the late Colonel Thomas Barclay, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday, July 27, JANE ANDRUSS, widow of James Copland, deceased, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 155 East 27th-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, July 27, SARAH ELIZABETH TIBB, wife of Charles H. Clayton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., from No. 14 West 17th-st. The services will be at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., at 3 o'clock.

CHEESMAN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. H. Reed, JOSEPH B. CHEESEMAN, in his 83d year.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., at 1 P. M. on Saturday, July 31. Train leaves New-Haven Depot at 11:30 A. M.

DONNELLY.—On Thursday afternoon, July 29, HONORA, widow of the late Edward Donnelly, and mother of Rev. A. J. Donnelly.

The funeral services will take place at St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., on Saturday, July 31, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DAY.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, July 28, EMILY ELLSWORTH, wife of Daniel J. Day, of New-York, and daughter of Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

EMERY.—On Tuesday, July 27, at Bergen, N. J., WILLIAM BLAKELY, infant son of Theodore and Margaret Emery, aged 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Ocean-av., Bergen, N. J., on Friday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAMILL.—On Wednesday, July 28, PETER HAMILL, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Henry F. and James G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, James G., No. 223 East 10th-st., on Saturday, 31st inst. His remains will be taken to St. Ann's Church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul at 11 o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HAYNES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, JOHN WOODWARD, son of Edward and Rachel Haynes, aged 21 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 12 Portland-av., near De Kalb.

HOLMES.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 29, MARION STERLING, youngest daughter of Samuel E. and Hattie S. Holmes, aged 3 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 123d-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

KNAPP.—On Wednesday, July 28, CORDELIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Chas. J. and Louisa M. Knapp, aged 8 month and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents in 100th-st., Friday, at 3 o'clock.

KING.—At her residence in Beverly, N. J., on Tuesday, July 27, CLARA A. KING, daughter of the late Hon. C. M. Straub, of Pennsylvania, and wife of Chief Engineer James W. King, United States Navy, aged 31 years.

McCOLGAN.—On Wednesday, July 28, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE McCOLGAN, wife of John McColgan, and daughter of the late Garrit Byrne.

The remains will be taken on Saturday, at 9 A. M., to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MORGAN.—On Thursday morning, July 29, 1869, GRACIE, daughter of William T. and the late Esther Pomeroy Morgan, aged 4 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 9 5th-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McDONALD.—On Tuesday evening, July 27, PHILIP L. McDONALD, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Bedford, Westchester County.

NAGLE.—On Tuesday, July 27, MARY E. NAGLE, aged 24 years, 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be conveyed from the residence of her mother, No. 11 University-place, this day, (Friday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M., to the Church of the Nativity, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, after which the body will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PRATT.—Mrs. MARGARETTA PRATT, relic of the late Alsolam Pratt, of Montreal, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Dixon, No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, 31st inst.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 29, JACOB B. SCHENCK, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 403 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At the residence of her son, Theodore Williams, No. 337 East 29th-st., PHEBE, widow of Abraham Williams, aged 103 years. Asleep in Jesus.

The friends of the family will attend the services at the above number, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. To be taken to Croton on Saturday for interment.

WAYNE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 28, THOMAS J. WAYNE, Jr., eldest son of Thomas J. and Abigail W. Wayne, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
The men employed as printers at the corner of Broadway and Rector-st., in 1863 or 1864, by this Company, and wishing employment, are requested to send their address to this office.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

PHENIX DISINFECTANT—12 DEY-ST. Cheapest and best deodorizer in existence. Meets chief requirements.—Metropol'n Board Health.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUIDE TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

MURRAY'S
ADVENTURES IN THE WILDERNESS.

TOURIST'S EDITION.

With eight full-page Illustrations, and
A LARGE MAP OF THE
ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS,
23½ by 25,
indicating all the Routes, Lakes, Hotels, &c., also Maps and Tables showing routes and distances to the Adirondack Region. Price $2.

. For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for F., O. & Co.'s Publications.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
HENRY KINGSLEY'S NEW NOVEL.
HETTY. By HENRY KINGSLEY, author of "Stretton," "Geoffrey Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," &c. 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

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PROF. MARCH'S ILLUSTRATED PARSER.
A PARSER AND ANALYZER FOR BEGINNERS, with Diagrams and Suggestive Pictures. By FRANCIS A. MARCH, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College, author of "Method of Philological Study of the English Language," "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language," &c. 16mo, flexible cloth, 40 cents.

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CHAS. READE'S LOVE ME LITTLE.
LOVE ME LITTLE LOVE ME LONG. By CHAS. READE. 8vo, paper, 35 cents.

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HARD CASH. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 35 cents.
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IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. 8vo, paper, 35 cents.
FOUL PLAY. 8vo, paper, 25 cents. (In press.)
WHITE LIES. 8vo, paper. (In press.)

IV.
COMMISSIONER SANDS ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING.
THE TEACHER, THE PUPIL, THE SCHOOL. By NATHANIEL SANDS. 8vo, cloth, $1.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above books by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Nothing was done yesterday. The day was entirely quiet, as the rest of this week will be. Next week will be a little more interesting. On Tuesday, the 3d of August, Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER have at Orange, N. J., a positive sale of 140 desirable villa plots. Orange is situated four miles from Newark, by which it is connected with horse cars, thirteen miles from New-York, and fifty-two minutes in time by the Morris and Essex Railroad; and, although called a town, it is really a city of 12,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly occupied for residences, and within its limits, and its suburbs, East, West and South Orange, are magnificent country seats, as well as smaller mansions built and occupied by New-York business men. It presents rare advantages to those who desire a country home near New-York. For ease and frequency of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population—in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange possesses advantages not surpassed by any other place in the vicinity of New-York. It is well supplied with churches of all denominations, fine academies and schools. One of the most attractive features of this beautiful country are the magnificent drives that from the City of Orange diverge in every direction; all varieties are to be found here to suit the fancy of the pleasure-seeker; smooth boulevard roads, over which one can bowl at the rate of ten miles an hour, or rough mountain drives through a wild and picturesque country, embracing deep ravines, bold rocky cliffs, crossing brooks of the purest spring water, loitering in the shade of grand old oaks, beeches and tulips, a noble old forest of native evergreen and deciduous trees. This is the first large sale of lotted property that has been held in the City of Orange, and both auctioneers and owner are making great exertions to make it perfectly satisfactory. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street, New-York.

The continuation sale made on Wednesday last, at Archville, near Tarrytown, N. Y., by Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, was a complete success. Every lot was sold and the prices were quite satisfactory. This firm are already doing quite a large business in property along the Hudson River, and from their promptness and evident desire to please, are rapidly gaining popularity.

Auction Sales.

ARCHVILLE, N. Y.

By Mallory & Blackwell, (July 27.)

House and 2 lots n. s. of Requa-st., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, lot 50x69x108	$1,650
1 lot n. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x108	240
1 lot n. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x108	230
1 lot n. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x108	220
1 lot n. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x110	275
1 lot n. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x110	245
2 lots n. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, each 25x100	500
2 lots n. s. Requa-st., adjoining above, each 25x110	410
1 lot n. s. Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x110	175
1 lot n. s. Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x110	185
1 lot n. s. Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x110	135
1 lot n. s. Requa-st., adjoining above, 26x110	125
1 lot n. s. Requa-st., adjoining above, 25x110	125
3 lots s. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, each 25x110	186
3 lots s. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, each 25x110	222
3 lots s. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, each 25x113	172
3 lots s. s. of Requa-st., adjoining above, each 25x113	318

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., s. s., 86.3 ft. e. of Bowery, 22x74.8	$16,500
Ridge-st., e. s., 111.3 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 42.6x100	18,025
Stanton-st., s. s., 133 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 22.2⅝x75	12,500
Suffolk-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x75	12,000
Sullivan-st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.4x90, commencing at a point distant 63 ft. s. of Broome-st., and 70 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 21.4x30	19,500
West-st., No. 142, 25x83.9x24x73.9	50,000
6th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8 4-7x97	12,000
2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.6	17,000
27th-st., s. s., 352.9½ ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.5½x98.9	9,550
39th-st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	3,000
56th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x94.4¼x50.4¾x88.¾	11,200
70th-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40.1⅝x100.5	48,000
70th-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.¾x100.5	24,000
70th-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 4 in.x100.5	10
79th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	20,000
122d-st., n. s., lots Nos. 530 and 531 Harlem Commons map, 51.1½x100.8	10,000
37th-st., n. s., 600 ft. w. of 8th-av., 90.8x—	nom.
Avenue B, w. s., 73.4 ft. n. of 12th-st., 18.5x60	10,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 38th-st., 98.9x81.8	nom.
2d-av., s. e. corner of 120th-st., 100.11x100 (half part)	10,500
8th-av., n. e. corner of 150th-st., 225x250x169x325x42.11¾ (half part)	nom.

Lease Recorded.

22d-st., No. 229 E., 5 years, per year	$1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslee-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	$5,175
Broadway, w. s., 108.4 ft. s. of Walton-st., 25x60x25x74	1,200
Douglass-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70 }	27,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70 }	
Butler-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120	
Same property	28,000
Evans-st., s. s., 129 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 24⅝x100	2,300
Floyd-st., n. s., 281.3 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	5,000
Frost and Lorrimer sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,500
Guernsey-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 50x200	3,105
Hopkins-st. and Nostrand-av., n. e. corner, 25x100	800
Johnson and Prospect sts., n. e. cor., 75x100	1,200
Luqueer-st., n. s., 129.2 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x100	1,000
Luqueer-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x100	1,000
Navy-st., e. s., 24 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 47x100	9,000
Navy-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 25x100	4,600
Prospect-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Johnson-st., 50x100	800
Quincy-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x109.7 }	nom.
Quincy-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x108.2 }	
Stockton-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	6,000
Stockton-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 }	7,000
Stockton-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 }	
Stockton-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100	1,400
Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ainslee-st., irregular	1,500
66th-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	120
Atlantic-av., n. s., 338.8 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x100	4,500
Sigel-av., w. s., 400 ft. s. of Division-av., 75x104	750
5th-av. and 9th-st., n. w. corner, 97.10x100	40,000
Lot No. 270, A. Stockholm's map	1,600
Lot No. 303, R. Berry's map	nom.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

West 7th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of West-av., 25x100	$1,200

Newtown.

Lot No. 98, map of South Williamsburg, 25x100	$125
Lots Nos. 97, 352, South Williamsburg, 50x100	250

Woodside.

Kelley-av., e. s., 500 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 100x100	$415
Kelley-av., e. s., 600 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 100x100	440
Mecke-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	170
Mecke-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	140
Mecke-st., w. s., 600 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	100
Mecke-st., w. s., 620 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100	100
Mecke-st., w. s., 650 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 50x100	200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Berlin-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of Hunter-place, 50x100	$575
Garside-st., e. s., 379 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 50x112	1,500
Orange-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Nesbit-st., 25x100	4,500
Plane-st., w. s., indefinite locality, 27 ft. front	1,900
Van Buren-st., w. s., 134 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 50x100	1,400

Bloomfield.

Montgomery-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 9 95-100 acres	$3,000

Cedar Grove.

Indefinite plot, 10 acres	$2,500

East Orange.

Greenwood-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Main-st., 116 ft. front	$2,500

Orange.

Jackson-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 40x150	$675

West Orange.

Cerby-lane, e. s., indefinite, 6 2-100 acres	$1,500

Hudson City.

Dalbytown road, adjoining Thomas McDonald's, 2 acres	$9,000
Lincoln-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x100.6	725

Bergen.

Newark and New-York Railroad and s. e. of line of Morris Canal, 2 40-100 acres	$3,120
Clark-st., lot No. 21, block No. 11, map of Claremont, 50x125	2,000

Harrison.

5th and Latham sts., s. e. corner, 75x150	$625
New road, adjoining Passaic River, D. M. Lyon's lot, 18x75	1,000

Greenville.

Pamrapan-av., w. s., 153 ft. n. of Old road, 50x113	$600

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 30, at 11 o'clock, in cellar No. 81 Pearl-st.:

1,144 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

394 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

Ex Columbia and City of Brooklyn.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house and a four-story brown-stone house, complete in all particulars, 53d-st., Broadway and 6th-av.; the last out of 13 houses. J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, 11 to 12, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M., Broadway and 49th-st.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 22x55; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, particularly adapted for a school. Address B. S. H., Box No. 129 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale, at New-Providence, N. J., one mile from Morris and Essex Railroad, and near the now-constructing Passaic Valley and Pepack Railroad. This farm of seventy acres possesses eligible building sites, capacious buildings, large gardens, and ice-house filled; terms easy, with immediate possession, if desired. Apply to H. F. BARRELL, on the premises, or to GEO. BARRELL, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THAT will board a family of five, a three-story brick house in Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to DAVENPORT & REEVES, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 281 HUDSON-ST., CONtaining twenty-two rooms, kitchen, range, bathrooms, closets, &c., all in good order; rent moderate. Apply on the premises of JOHN AITKEN, Jr.

TO RENT AT YONKERS.—A FURnished house on North Broadway will be rented very low to a good party until May, 1870. Address N. R. T., Post Office Box No. 2,394.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3,

AT 12 M.,

ABSOLUTE SALE,

by order of J. R. Gilmore, Esq., of

73 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS,

AT ORANGE, N. J.,

beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly south of Tremont-av., and within five minutes' walk of Montrose and Orange Valley Stations, from which sixteen trains run each way daily; 55 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are situated in the centre of THE LOVELY ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. Charles Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.

Also, on the same day, 33 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, fifty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improvements in Orange.

There will also be offered a desirable RESIDENCE, 30x60, lot 60x180, with great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental shrubbery.

This is the first auction sale that has taken place in Orange, and great exertions will be made by the owners and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Free passes will be given to respectable parties upon personal application; no notice taken of boys or letters. Captain John S. Young, with an efficient force of attaches, will be on the train to eject all suspicious characters and boys. A collation will be furnished before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND

AT

AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a

COMPLETE REFINERY,

or well suited for any manufacturing business.

Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS W. ABBOT and JOHN LANE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made and entered on the 24th day of July, 1869, the undersigned assignees of the estate of the above-mentioned bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, on the 19th day of August, 1869, at 12 M., the real estate of Thomas W. Abbot, one of the bankrupts above mentioned, situate at English Neighborhood, in the town of Hackensack, County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the same being in three separate tracts or parcels of land, consisting of ninety acres, more or less.—Dated July 29, 1869.

EBENEZER D. GILBERT, } Assignees.
HENRY C. PRATT. }

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life;" recommended before marriage; circular free.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 2 FIRST-ST., CORNER OF BOWERY.—WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicine for all diseases, &c.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable,** in **Gold,** in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	123	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	121⅜	122
Coupon, 1881.	123	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	121⅜	121⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862.	122½	122⅞	10-40 Regist'd.	112⅜	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	124½	124⅝	10-40 Coupon.	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	122⅞	123	Gold.	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	122⅞	123⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	121⅝	121⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., } JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS. }

Cash Capital.................................$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869.....................$140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 5, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,
Chas. D. Bailey,
Samuel Raynor,
Harrison Hall,
David H. McAlpin,
Oliver W. Woodford,
William Simpson,
Jacob Miller,
Joseph Rose,
Richard E. Peterson,
Edgar M. Crawford,
John B. Simpson,
Joseph Whitfield,
John Robinson,
John Ash,
William Peet,
James L. Stewart,
George J. Hamilton,
David Armstrong,
Seth P. Squires,
John Short,
William R. Foster,
Smith Barker,
Isaac H. Smith,
Henry W. Belcher,
Joshua Barnum,
Walter M. Franklin,
S. B. Comstock,
James Y. Watkins,
Merritt H. Smith,
Jonathan Purdy,
David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

FOR SALE.

200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT.

CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,

Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $60,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing Dec. 1, 1869; also, $60,000 of those maturing at later dates. Sealed proposals may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.
SAML. F. PHELPS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK, } OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, } NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Union-square National Bank, held this day, Mr. John R. Terry tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. Max Friedman as Cashier of the Bank.

On motion, the resignations of the above-named gentlemen were accepted.

On motion, Mr. Henry Beeckman was unanimously elected President.
GEO. T. HAWS, President pro tem.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN } RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2, at the Agency of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st., less Government tax.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of this Company, and of the mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after Aug. 2.
B. E. SMITH, President.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE great inducements offered to Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying Seven per Cent. in gold, and free from Government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI. —The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

West Side Bank,

NO. 464 8TH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.

The above Bank, being duly organized, will be opened for business on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

GEORGE MOORE, President,
JNO. G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier, late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,066 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, } SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW } RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND } AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 FOR the term of ten years, interest and principal payable in gold; secured by first mortgage on property costing three times the amount required, and the bond of a first-class party; the money loaned to be expended on the property. For further particulars apply to JOHN DEACON, No. 53 New-st., Room 28.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., } NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869. }

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.

Overdue bonds will be cashed on presentation.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, FEATHERS, RIBbons and flowers, great bargains at L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest in America. Remember, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Children's hats and bloomers $1 each.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	255,237 93
TOTAL ASSETS	755,237 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL T. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL } COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL } BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE } COMPANY, NO. 175 BROADWAY, HOWARD } BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	170,200

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Aug. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.
JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, July 26, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS } COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE } CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND } INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. } CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN } PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, } (ORIENTAL BANK.) }

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on the 2d of August.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND } BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, } COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869. }

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARterly Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August.
W. WHITE, President.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK } OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION } COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., } NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, } BUFFALO, July 12, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 4th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., } NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869. }

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to 2d prox.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.
H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NO. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 2.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Aug. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $10,000,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 draws interest from July 1.
WILLIAM M GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Money deposited now draws interest from Aug. 1.
CHARLES PECK President.
CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, commencing on the first day of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, } Vice-Presidents.
MAYER EISEMANN, }
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, } CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.—Interest from Aug. 1, on deposits made before that day, at 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. MUREN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STEPHEN THORNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen Thorne, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1869.

jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE HELLWIG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Hellwig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1869.

jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND KANE, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d July, 1869.

jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. AMMIDOWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1869.

jy30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK R. BIGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1869.
WM. G. THOMSON, Assignee,
No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER B. SAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sylvester B. Sage, of Catskill, Greene County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Catskill, Greene County, New-York, July 21, 1869.
F. JAMES FITCH, Assignee,
Catskill, N. Y.

jy23-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDGAR L. PIERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Staats S. Morris, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar L. Pierson, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newark, New-Jersey, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869.
TIMOTHY W. LORD, Assignee,
Newark, N. J.

jy16-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Referee.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of John Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of June, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

jy14-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. RYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John H. Ryan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

jy23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND KANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand Kane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

jy30-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that on the application of the undersigned, the assignee of the said bankrupt, a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS,
Assignee of Morris Kyler, bankrupt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for security and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.......July 31 | CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21
EUROPA.......Aug. 7 | IOWA.......Aug. 28
CALEDONIA.......Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA.......Sept. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 4 | Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5 | Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11 | Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12 | Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18 | Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA. 2,865 tons.......Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons.......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons.......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN. 2,865 tons.......Sept. 1.
IDAHO. 3,132 tons.......Sept. 8.
CABIN PASSAGE.......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.......(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.......Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN.......Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with th Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.......Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......Aug. 19

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE.......Saturday, July 31
GEO. CROMWELL..VAIL.......Saturday, Aug. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 11.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 22.

These splendid steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets to Newburg and back 75 cents.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Mon., July 26....6 A. M.	Mon., July 26....9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 27....6 A. M.	Tues., July 27....10 A. M.
Wed., July 28....7 A. M.	Wed., July 28....11 A. M.
Thurs., July 29...7:30 A. M.	Thurs., July 29...11:30 A. M.
Fri., July 30....8:30 A. M.	Fri., July 30....12:30 P. M.
Sat., July 31....9:30 A. M.	Sat., July 31....1:00 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. B. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to do the coarse washing and ironing; also, a young girl who understands chamberwork or the care of children; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; both in one house; good City reference. Call at No. 531 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; has been in the habit of sewing by the day or week; has a very good knowledge of dressmaking; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in chamberwork or grown children. Can be seen at No. 120 7th-av., corner 17th-st. Ring the fifth bell.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, to go out sewing by the month, week or day; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children, or would take a permanent situation as seamstress and wait on a lady; has best of reference for either; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 122 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., at any time.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dressmaker, good fitter, with first-class references, to make an engagement to do the sewing of a family in the country, for a month or longer, at very reduced terms. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do anything; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation to do good plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 242 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American woman as good plain cook or to assist in washing and ironing or do general housework. Address No. 180 West 23d-st., corner 7th-av., first floor over bakery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands American and English cooking; has no objection to go in the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 102 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant (Scotch) girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children or ladies; operates on all sewing machines; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; can give the best City reference of three years. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook, and is willing to do some washing in a small private family; can give the best City reference for two years. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, work by the day or week; can cut and fit; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 120 7th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 243 East 46th-st., one door from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 307 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman, as plain cook; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 312 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman, a home for her child of 13; sews neatly, reads and writes; is willing and obliging; wages $3. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; baby four weeks old; no objection to the country. Call at No. 25 Oak-st., second floor over the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 101 8th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A place in a good family as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a Protestant girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, in City or country, by a smart, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver, thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; 15 years' experience; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and sober; can make himself useful on a gentleman's place; three years' best City reference from last employer. Address for two days, B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife on a farm or gentleman's place; the wife is a plain cook and good washer and ironer, &c.; the man as general farm hand, ostler, plain gardener, &c.; are very willing, obedient and desirable; have excellent references. Apply to HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young man, as coachman and groom, or would be willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., thoroughly; has excellent testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman in a private family; understands perfectly the care of horses; is a first-class driver and groom; best City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a very respectable married Englishman; has fifteen years' reference. Can be seen at No. 148 East 21st-st., or by note to THOMAS W., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call on or address M. H., No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; can furnish reference from his last employer for four years. Call or address, for two days, M. REILLY, No. 1,250 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands the management of horses; 14 years' City reference from his last employer. Address R. W. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; City or country; good City reference. Address G. A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly, and has best of City reference. Address M. M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; wife as cook, if required; can furnish good reference from last place. Address, for two days, J. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address J. T., No. 30 East 40th-st.; private stable.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED—A SITUation by a middle-aged Protestant man who is a thorough horseman; understands the breaking and treatment of colts; also the treatment of diseases, &c., of horses, care of carriages, &c.; would be a valuable acquisition to any gentleman's establishment; also his wife, as first-class cook, having no fa ily, willing to go to any part of the country; best of references. Can be seen, or address WM. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN who is familiar with the lace and embroidery business, and can influence New-York State and Western trade. Address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS of age to go a short distance in the country, to work in the garden, and one who knows how to milk. Apply at No. 34 Howard-st., New-York City.

WANTED—FIFTEEN STONECUTTERS; twelve months steady employment. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, 22d and Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOY WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS commission business; salary first year, $100. Address H., Box No. 1,391 New-York Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH EHRLICH, plaintiff against THOMAS WHITE, impleaded, &c., defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.

A. ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy2-law6wF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

AND

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE FOUR YEARS' CLASSICAL COURSE.

Also, thorough Courses in the Modern Languages, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Analytical Chemistry.

Tuition, $45 a year. Board, $3 50 to $4 a week.

Next term begins Sept. 2. For catalogue, address President JAMES B. ANGELL, Burlington, Vt.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
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Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,

will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

PROFESSOR DELOULME TEACHES French, Latin, Greek, piano, melodeon, singing. Attends schools, private families. No. 17 3d-av.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT ten years' successful experience, a situation as teacher or principal of a graded school; best of references furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 293 Bridgeport, Conn.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TAGS.—PATENT SHIPPING TAGS, CHEAPest in the City. Orders sent by mail promptly attended to. WM. W. GEER, Agent, No. 15 Ann-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; only $16 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a good neighborhood below 23d-st.; one large room or room and bed-room, on second floor preferred. Address, stating terms, S., Box No. 4,510 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, in a private family only, in a good location, where he can have the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, J. K. L., Box No. 4,804 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR TWO or three gentlemen to rent rooms in a private residence, without board; excellent location; immediate vicinity of hotels and restaurants. No. 29 East 24th-st.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A respectable American gentleman can have a comfortable hall bedroom on first floor; terms $4 per week; also a room on third floor; bath and gas.

BOARD WANTED—MEALS ONLY, BY two gentlemen; location between 14th and 23d sts. and Broadway and 8th-av. Address SIGMA, Box No. 184 *Times* Office, giving full particulars as to terms.

A PLEASANT HOME, IN A COOL and quiet neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Large and small room on second floor, with board; ample closets.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH FURnished rooms, without board, in a private house, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st. Address Box No. 3,376 Post Office.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM and bedroom at No. 137 East 12th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ADULT persons can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board in a private family residing on a farm; beatifully located on the banks of the river at Catskill; terms moderate. Address T. W. R., Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LA COTERIE, of New-York,

take pleasure in announcing that they have effected arrangements with the proprietor of the above-named hotel to give a

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1869.

The services of Mr. T. M. Seurer, costumer, have been secured, who is now at the Stetson House, with his extensive stock of costumes, dominos and masques.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.

HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort,

$3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SEA BATHING.—THE WATCH HILL House, at Watch Hill, R. I., commanding the finest position on the point, together with nearly all the grounds, opened for the reception of guests on the 3d of July. It is easy of access by steamboats to Stonington, or railroad to Stonington or Westerly. Table of the best, and terms moderate. S. H. BURGER.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT,
} Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SIXTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE ———.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS COUNTESS DE LISLE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CARTOUCHE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE PRINCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAPT. ST. LEON.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CLARISSE DELLVILLE
SATAN IN PARIS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—A MONSTER BILL.
SATAN IN PARIS,
And the great Irish National drama,
ROBERT EMMETT.

Notice.—In compliance with repeated applications at the Box Office, the management respectfully announce the reproduction for SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE MATINEE of the beautiful play of EAST LYNNE ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
REAPPEARANCE OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND MR. HARRY BECKETT.
NEW ATTRACTIONS. TWO BURLESQUES.
GRAND BALLET. COMIC DRAMA.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
GRAND BALLET, LES NYMPHES,
IXION, SINBAD THE SAILOR.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY)—Benefit and last appearance of
LYDIA THOMPSON.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, will be presented Boucicault & House's great drama,
ABRAH-NA-POGUE.
DAN BRYANT.......as.......Shaun the Post
DOMINICK MURRAY...as.......Feeny
ROSE EYTINGE.......as.......Arrah
JOSEPHINE FIDDES...as.......Fanny Power

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

More Novelty.	ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION.	More Novelty.
Kiralfy's New Comic Dance,	G. L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.	Kiralfy's New Comic Dance,
Harvest Home.	G. L. FOX (the unrivaled) CLOWN, KIRALFY TROUPE.	Harvest Home.
Kiralfys Appear Twice Every Evening.	HANIOLA, IMRE, BOLOSSY, ELEVEN DANCERS, WITH THE OLYMPIC'S CORPS DE BALLET.	Kiralfys Appear Twice Every Evening.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday.	TWO DIVERTISSEMENTS, HARVEST HOME. HUNGARIAN DANCE AS HERETOFORE.	Matinees Wednesday, Saturday.

MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Miss Fisher as Topsy. DICK TURPIN. Miss Fisher as Dick Turpin.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held between 63d and 64th sts., on 3d-av., in a structure so enlarged as to cover 400 feet by 170. It will be open for the reception of steam engines and other heavy machinery on the 15th of August; for the reception of other articles from the 1st to the 7th of September next, and to the public on the 8th. Persons desiring to exhibit works of art, labor-saving inventions and new products, can obtain circulars and blank applications for space by writing to S. D. TILLMAN, American Institute.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:20 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO CALIFORNIA, VIA HUDSON RIVER and NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The magnificent Palace Car "Wahsatch" will leave the Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 6:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, 31st inst., and BE RUN THROUGH TO SACRAMENTO WITHOUT CHANGE.

Berths and sections for the entire trip may be secured at the Company's office, No. 239 Broadway.

The "Wahsatch" may be seen at the Hudson River Depot daily until Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

NEWSPAPERS.

A NEW MASONIC PAPER.

The LANDMARK, published every SATURDAY MORNING, containing sixteen pages; $3 per annum. No. 2 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS
OF
MR. W. R. FLOYD,
MR. J. H. STODDART,
C. H. MORTON, B. T. RINGGOLD,
C. ROCKWELL, J. L. MATTHEWS,
and MISS EFFIE GERMON,
in Boucicault's celebrated play of the
LONG STRIKE!

Owing to the length and importance of this beautiful play, it will constitute the evening's entertainment.

LONG STRIKE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.
MONDAY, Aug. 2,
the great American Comedy of
SELF!
with the eminent comedian,
JOHN E. OWENS,
in his famous impersonation of
JOHN UNIT,
for the first time in this City.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
IN
ENOCH ARDEN.
LAST ENOCH ARDEN MATINEE
On SATURDAY, July 31, commencing at 2 o'clock.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office or the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorised successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
Positively last nights of
Mr. E. EDDY.

100,000 Wonders. Two Dramatic performances. OPEN EVERY DAY, ADMISSION 30 CENTS. | Afternoon—His Last Legs and Dodging a Wife. Evening—JACK CADE.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SAM RYAN.
MONDAY, Aug. 2—The WORRELL SISTERS Burlesque company in LALLA ROOKH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 30, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"......Nicolai
2. Waltz, "Disputationen," (new)......Strauss
3. "Traeumerei, (by request)......Schumann
4. { Polka Mazourka, "Die Sirene" / Polka, Schnell, "Ellemit Welle" } new...Strauss
5. Cavatina, "Robert toi que Jaime," Solo for Cornet......Meyerbeer

MR. J. LEVY.

6. Reigen Seliger Geister und Furien Tanz"....Gluck
7. Air and Gavotte......Bach
8. Overture, "King Manfred"......Reinecke
9. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani"......Bellini
10. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," (new)..Strauss
11. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet......Frewin

MR. J. LEVY.

12. Quadrille, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur"...Auber

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT PASSENger wagon at a bargain. Also second-hand and slightly soiled buggies, rockaways, Victorias, &c., cheap. All styles new carriages and harness, at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 2d proximo, for the following supplies, to be of the best quality and delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

5,000 cubic feet White Oak Plank Stock, from 40 to 50 feet in length, and

5,000 cubic feet fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine Plank Stock, none to be less than 35 feet.

Both lots to average 45 feet in length, to be 14 inches square at the top ends, and free from all defects.

500 gallons Raw Linseed Oil, cold pressed, free from all impurities.

Bidders will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 3,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 180 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER JAPAN.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Japan*, which left Kong Kong June 19 and Yokohama June 30, arrived in San Francisco July 20.

China—The Burlingame Embassy—Prospects of a Rebellion—Anti-Foreign Sentiment—Shameful Traffic—Movements of American Vessels.

From the Shanghae *News Letter* of June 18 we summarize the following items of intelligence. A letter from Pekin of May 28 says:

"The great north and south gates of the inner or prohibited city, (in which is situated the Imperial residence) are undergoing extensive repairs.

We have had several slight falls of rain during the latter part of May, but the showers have not been sufficiently copious to much improve the now almost desperate condition of crops. The weather is becoming hot, the thermometer having been up to 94°.

It is understood a gentleman competent for the task, is busily engaged in the preparation of a pamplet on the Burlingame mission. Some interesting developments, not calculated to place the mission in a very favorable light, may be confidently looked for.

Great excitement now exists here, at Soochow and among some of the cities on the banks of the Grand Canal, at the prospect of a rebellion of formidable proportions. We hear that a letter was found giving particulars of a conspiracy to take Soochow, Keshing, Kuchow and Hangchow. It is their intention afterward to capture Shanghae. Three men were arrested at Woosong, (about fourteen miles south of Soochow,) and on one of them was found an official seal with characters meaning "The Great Original General Governing the East." The men were put to the torture, and after all they had to tell had been drawn from them, were beheaded. It is reported that the number of conspirators is about 50,000. They are chiefly Canton and Ningpo disbanded braves, or old Taipings. Many of the ringleaders have been caught in Shanghae, some in the city and some in the French Concession. Numbers of the Soochow people are fleeing to this place, with all their property, for protection, as they have good reason to dread another rebellion."

A letter from Formosa says: "At Ganchai, a place about 100 miles north of Takow, the inhabitants shut their gates, and resisted the efforts of the new General-in-Chief to capture a few pirates. The General was accompanied by a force of Honam braves, but was defeated when trying to storm. The Anping Governor, with another force, came to his aid, and a settlement was agreed upon, the place being nominally given up."

Mr. T. T. COOPER is making active preparations for the Indo-Chinese expedition. On the 20th of April he left Allahabad for Umballa and other cities to purchase mules, &c.

The American Episcopal Hospital, Hongque, which was established by Rev. Mr. THOMSON, through a donation from a Philadelphia lady, continues in successful operation, there being an attendance on prescribing day of from 400 to 500 patients. Dr. MACGOWAN's pupil, an educated Chinaman, has been in charge, Dr. MACGOWAN attending as consulting Surgeon.

Reports were at hand concerning a mutiny in the Imperial camps stationed in the province of Kansuh. It appears that the soldiers, under the command of one General KOU-LIEN-SHUN, secretly formed among themselves a society known by the name of Ko-lau-hwui, or Society of Friends, the main object of which, as appeared from the result, was to attack and destroy the camp of their General. Two or three separate camps, under the leadership of their officers, seemed to have been involved, and so far accomplished their purpose as to destroy the General KOU-LIEN-SHUN; but on the news of the mutiny reaching TSO-TSUNG-TANG, the chief of the forces, an army was dispatched to arrest their proceedings and succeeded in capturing the Friends, together with their leaders, who proved to be three red-buttoned mandarins, all of whom were immediately executed.

During the stay of Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Opossum* at I-chang, an anonymous placard was posted on the gates, wherein a society or guild held out offers of reward for the murder of foreigners, for the destruction of their steamers, &c. It is called a special announcement, and is dated the 15th day of third month of the eighth year of Tungche, at the common hall of the Nich-tian (secret company.) Foreigners, it appears from this precious document, are worth, when killed, $40. Steamers, when burnt or otherwise destroyed, $100; and if any one, in killing a foreigner, receives mortal hurt, the guild provides a coffin and pays his funeral expenses, besides providing liberally for his family by presenting them with $300."

The Hong Kong *Press* of June 1 says: "Young girls kidnapped up the country form a large proportion among the women who are sent over to San Francisco to be consigned to a life of prostitution. Such a power of coercion is brought to bear upon them, that in a majority of cases they fear to take any steps to free themselves from their miserable lot; though many times while awaiting their departure in Hong Kong, they resolved to escape from a life of degradation and crime by a self-inflicted and early death. These luckless girls are enticed away from the country by the wiles of wretched hags, who contrive to smuggle them off. The favorite plan appears to be to get them away from the temples, to which, for the most part, they go protected only by one of the servants in the house to which they belong. This individual is bribed and the heartless capture effected. Arrived in Hong Kong, the unlucky girls discover, after a short time, how they have been entrapped; but they have not any idea of how to free themselves. They are intimidated from complaining to their neighbors, and do not know that they can obtain protection by complaining to the Police or to the Magistrates. Thus, after a short time, they are shipped off, and it seems that no one is able to prevent the perpetration, in a British colony, of one of the most awful crimes that it is possible to conceive. It is surely time that some steps were taken to investigate this matter to the bottom. So far as it is known, it appears that the emigrants on board the Pacific steamers always say that they leave of their own free will. But it is, beyond a doubt, that in many instances this is not the case. It is clear, therefore, that this statement can only be made under much coercion, and that there must be some kind of organized system at work among the Chinese, which assists the intimidation of the victims."

The United States steamer *Maumee*, Lieutenant-Commander W. B. CUSHING, put into Shanghae June 8, on her way from Nagasaki to Foochow, in order to have some repairs made to her boiler. She left again on June 16, *via* Ningpo. The *Unadilla* was at Hong Kong; *Oneida* at Hakodadi; *Piscataqua*, flagship, and *Monocacy* at Yokohama; *Iroquois* and *Ashuelot* at Nagasaki. The *Aroostook* was overdue at Nagasaki from Hakodadi, but the disturbances in that quarter had doubtless detained her. The *Iroquois* was under orders to proceed to Hakodadi. Commander LAW, of the *Ashuelot*, goes in command of the *Iroquois*, and Lieutenant-Commander MAHEN takes the *Ashuelot*. It is reported that both the United States steamers *Unadilla* and *Maumee* have been condemned, and after undergoing some necessary repairs for the intending voyage, will be sent over to California and sold.

Japan—Continuance of the Coast War—Mais'mai and Tseki Entered—Earthquake Shock at Yokohama—Attack on Hakodadi.

The news from Japan is of considerable interest. The coast war continues to rage with increasing violence. The latest advices from the north are to the effect that Hakodate had fallen, and that ENMALO and his desperate band were at Kamaeda, at bay, surrounded by the Imperial forces. Two Japanese war vessels, the *Eagle* and *Emperor*, were destroyed by the Southerners, who poured shot and shell into Hakodate, the guns of the fleet being well served throughout the action. An eye-witness of the fight says the troops on both sides marched up to the attack and took up their position under a heavy fire with great coolness.

The Southern troops had entered Mais'mai and Iseki. The *Japan Herald* gives the following account of the affair:

"Mais'mai was captured on Friday, the 28th ult.; the routed troops of ENOMOTO falling back in great disorder on Hakodate. The bombardment commenced at 4 A. M. and lasted until 7 P. M., when the Mikado's flag was planted amid the ruins of the forts, and 2,000 additional troops were landed by the *Osaka*. The enemy left 100 killed on the ground, and seventy wounded prisoners."

On the afternoon of June 6 a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at Yokohama. It was the most severe experienced in years, the vibrations being so great that chandeliers swung like pendulums and even clocks were stopped. Little damage was done.

The people of Yokohama were amusing themselves with cricket and boat-racing, while a theatre was in full blast.

The steamer *Ocean Queen* collided with the steamship *New-York* in Yokohama harbor, June 8, both sustaining some damage.

The Japan *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the attack on Hakodadi on the 9th of June: The Imperialists commenced operations against the place, and in the teeth of the most deadly fire from a strongly-posted foe, they advanced with the steadiness of European troops, and succeeded in reaching and taking a fort that was the advanced post of Tokugawa men. They entered about 2 P. M., having fought every inch of the way, a distance of nine miles as the crow flies, from the post they left at 5 o'clock in the morning. The fort was commanded by Captain BRUNET and the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. The latter was killed. After the fort was taken Captain BRUNET did all he could to encourage the defenders; but they would not stand any longer, and made good their retreat to the next fortified station. Both sides suffered frightfully. An eye-witness describes it to us as butchery; but it was genuine fighting, with all the appliances of science in the shape of big guns, Snider rifles, and the tactics pursued. The attacking party were materially aided by the fleet, which sent shells right into the midst of the enemy, and did more than anything else to demoralize them. Captain BRUNET, when he saw the determined advance of the enemy, in spite of the havoc made in his ranks by the fire of the Tokugawa men, and the manner in which the latter lost heart on the bursting of a shell in the fort, which killed the Japanese General, said that he saw at once that they would soon yield the Kamida fort and the town of Hakodadi itself.

Seizure of Opium in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, June 22.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Japan* arrived from China at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing 1,200 Chinamen. The same rigid search by the Custom-house officers, for smuggled opium, was gone through with, as upon the arrival of other steamers from the [illegible], and resulted in the seizure of from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of the valuable drug.

Soon after the search commenced the Chicago commercial party, who had been notified of the arrival of the steamer, made their appearance upon the wharf, and watched with interest the disembarkation of the Chinamen and the overhauling of their baggage for smuggled opium. The officers were, as usual, most thorough in their search. Our Chicago friends could but admire the ingenuity displayed by the new comers in secreting the opium in every conceivable manner, with the hope that the watchful eyes of the Custom-house officers might overlook it. In one case a swinging sign for a wash-house, which was solid to all appearances, on being broken, revealed the fact that it was composed of two very thin boards, the space between being packed with opium. More of the drug was found in false bottoms of earthen pots, in cleats on the bottoms of boxes, in false covers, sides and bottoms of trunks and boxes, and, in fact, every nook or corner where the owner thought there was a chance of smuggling it through.

After the Custom-house officers had finished their search, the Celestials were loaded into express wagons and started for the Chinese quarters in the city. Chief CROWLEY, knowing the terrible outrages which have heretofore been heaped upon these inoffensive people, took the precaution to station a sufficient number of policemen along the route to protect them in case an assault should be made. Members of the Chinese Protection Society were also on hand, but their services were not required.

CONVENTION OF PHILOLOGISTS.

Proceedings Yesterday—The English Language—Phonetics—The Indian Languages.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, July 29.

This morning the American Philological Association were conveyed to Vassar College in carriages, where they inspected the various departments of that institution. This evening they visited Eastman's Park in a body, where the members were entertained with an open-air concert and collation. To-night Hon. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Hartford, Conn., and Rev. Mr. HURLBURT, of Canada, read papers on the Indian language. The members are expediting the business of the Association, hoping to reach a final adjournment to-morrow noon.

After the Convention's most interesting visit to Vassar College this morning, it was called to order, when Professor CROSBY presented papers from Professors SCHLIERMANN, of Paris, and BURNHAM, of Wisconsin. Dr. CROSBY, by request, read Professor SCHLIERMANN's communication. Professor COMFORT announced a Committee on Professor LEURIO's scheme of the formation of language, to meet the author, consisting of Professors RAYMOND, BLISS and HARKNESS.

Professor SHELE DE VERE then, according to programme, read the most eloquent and searching paper which has yet been submitted on "The English Language." He said in teaching it we must not cram with forms. English is as useful as Latin or Greek. It must be studied first as a wonderful mechanism. It is no farrago of discordant material. It fulfills the great end of mechanical law triumphantly. The smallest means with which it accomplishes its great results are monosyllables. These SHAKESPEARE knew how to wield; out of one of Macbeth's speeches of fifty-two words fifty are monosyllables. Through the mechanical is transmitted to us its poetical power. The mind is kept active. There is no fullness of form, no minute detail, but there is a subtlety in shades of meaning. The mind, heart and ear must work together to catch all. This is the poetry of language. Teachers showing this will sharpen intellects. A hint supplies the place of the inflections of other languages. English is a living organism. There is no crystallization in it. MAX MULLER declares it to be a branch of natural science, and proves it so. It is a living language. It has its periods of infancy, of childhood, of manhood, even of decay, but inevitably with regeneration. It manifests new powers. But teachers must master etymology. English has many words of the same origin which have now not a letter in common. How it would please a child to know that *daisy* means day's eye. Behold in *alms* the old word eleemosynary expressing the virtue of the term. We show how living the language is, because we know it has changes through climate and local effects like man. There is the burr of Yorkshire, and the softer sounds of Lancashire. Look at the language of New-England. Above all, let teachers show what profit there is in a study of the individual life of the English language. It has its pedigree. There are few greater subjects than the changes of national language in the mind of the nation. Compare the Republican Latin with the florid diction of the Empires. Call the pupil's attention to the Bible's beautiful translation by WICKLIFFE, and the euphemism of later days. Much more the eloquent Professor said. His address will probably be published. He spoke further of the indebtedness in language to Latin and Greek and the old Anglo Saxon, as preserved in the Episcopal marriage service. Desultory discussion took place after Professor PERSONS' paper, on the same subject and mode of teaching, by Professors DAY and HALDERMAN, when the Convention merged into the American Philological Association.

After the new Association had been organized, Professor MUNSON, of New-York, in an able paper, advocated a system of phonetics.

The afternoon session was honored with the presence of Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton, late of Belfast.

Professor MIXER, of Rochester, then read a paper on "The Position and Value of the Modern Languages in Our College System." He would not, he said, displace, but supplement classical study with them. This united system, with the reflected light of the one, should eliminate the term dead languages. He urged in instruction familiar talk, with abundant illustration. Classic studies, in proper instruction, he said, will never be lost sight of in a critical course of the modern languages.

Professor MAURY then took up a paper on "The Position of the Classics in Our System." This was a subject on which much had been already said.

He was followed by Professor COMFORT on the general necessity of the establishment of a post-graduate university, for the objects of which so many of our youth go to Europe. He urged the consideration of this by our greatest capitalists, and doubted not that the matter would force its way into notice. It would soon take away the rawness which is our reproach from the European side. He was loudly cheered.

Professor FENLING, and Rev. Mr. ARTHUR, of Troy, discussed the propriety of adding different linguistic studies contemporarily.

President SAMSON followed on a thorough imparting of modern European languages. He eulogized Professor COMFORT's suggestions, and said it was his firm belief that the university system will eventually be adopted.

Professor CROSBY followed, saying our object was to have strong men of acute minds. He slightly differed from much that had been said. He thought there was cause for American prejudices against old-country systems. Study of languages was not study of language. Rushing the student through so many grades of but one system was but to run him in a groove. He believed that our system would eventually be found to be the best system. Our thoughts are not what they supposed them to be. He believed in standing fast for Greek and Latin, but also in standing up for our own next.

Dr. DWIGHT said that had not Professor COMFORT initiated this movement, some one would, for the times demand it. He would turn strong talking into strong action. He believed a few earnest men could make the idea of the post-gradual university a fact. Only start the idea that it must be had, and it will find a response. He moved a Committee of three to report at the next meeting.

Professor COMFORT said he believed that students would yet come from Germany to learn in New-York City. It is hardly possible to inaugurate a special faculty of philology. Men of wealth, however, do not know our wants. They must be guided by those who have [illegible] to direct their donations and [illegible] them to those to whom they have [illegible] consecrated.

The Association will be in session again to-morrow.

THE TURF.

The Goodwood Races—Third Day's Racing.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit; three-year-olds to carry 105 pounds; four, 126 pounds; five, 133 pounds; six and aged, 136 pounds; mares and geldings allowed four pounds; pure barbs, Turkish or Arabian horses allowed 32 pounds; horses foaled in America or the British Colonies allowed 7 pounds; two miles and a half, twenty-five subscribers, was won by Sir R. GRAHAM's b. c. *Restitution*, by *King Tom*, out of *Rest's* dam, 4 years, by a length and a half. Mr. SAVILE's bl. g. *Blueskin*, by *Skirmisher*, out of *Doeskin*, 4 years, second; and Sir F. JOHNSTONE's b. f. *Brigantine*, by *Buccaneer*, out of *Lady Macdonald*, 3 years, a bad third. Five horses ran. The betting before the race was five to one against *Restitution*, thirty to one against *Blueskin*, and two to one against *Brigantine*.

The Racing Stakes of 50 sovereigns each subscription, for three-year-olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake, one mile, was won by Sir J. HAWLEY's b. c. *Siderolite*, by *Asteroid*, out of *Aphrodite*, beating the Duke of Beaufort's ch. f. *Scottish Queen*, by *Blair Athol*, out of *Edith*. No others ran.

The Seventeenth Bentinck Memorial Stakes, a triennial stakes of 10 sovereigns each for foals of 1865, colts 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds, three miles and five furlongs, thirty-one subscribers, was won by Mr. COOKSON's ch. f. *Formosa* by *Buccaneer* out of *Eller*, beating Mr. SAVILE's *Blueskin*.

The Malcomb Stakes of 50 sovereigns each subscription, half forfeit, for two-year-olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake, three-quarters of a mile, twenty-two subscribers, was won by Mr. PRYOR's ch. f. *King of Trumps*, out of *Basquine*; Mr. BRAYLEY's ch. f. *Golden Horn*, by *Trumpeter*, out of *Golden Dust*, second, and Sir C. LEGARD's b. c. by *Blair Athol*, out of *Terrific*, third. Four horses ran. The betting before the race was two to one against the winner, eight to one against *Golden Horn* and eleven to one against the *Blair Athol* colt.

The Saratoga Races—List of Horses Arrived.

The following is a complete list of the race horses arrived at Saratoga, to fulfill their engagements at the forthcoming meeting, which commences on Saturday next:

J. W. PENNOCK's—b. m. Nellie McDonald, four years—ch. c., two years old by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, by the Colonel.

C. LITTLEFIELD's—b. g. Mitchell, three years; br. c. Thunderbolt, three years; b. f., two years old, by Colossus, dam by Glencoe.

W. R. BABCOCK's—b. c. Pompey Payne, three years; ch. c. Dublin, three years

HUNTER & TRAVERS's—br. m. Nemesis, four years; ch. f. Intrigue, two years; b. c., three years old, by Lexington, dam by imp. Britania 4th, by Flying Dutchman; ch. c., two years old, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington.

THOS. W. DOSWELL's—br. h. Abdel Kader, four years—b. f. Midday, two years—ch. f. Ecleptic, two years.

DENISON & CRAWFORD's—b. c. Narragansett, three years—b. f. two years old by Censor, dam Pasta—ch. f. two years old by Censor, dam L'Anglaise—br. c. two years old, by Censor, dam The Geranium.

M. H. SANFORD's—b. h. Lancaster, six years—b. f. Niagara, three years—b. c. King Henry, three years—ch. f. The Nun, three years.

Dr. WELDON's—ch. g. Aldebaran—ch. h. Local, six years—b. m. Flora McIvor, five years—b. g. Jubal, five years—ch. g. Simple Simon, four years.

RICHARD SHEA's—b. h. Climax—b. h. W. F. Bacon, (late Underwood,)—br. h. Bunker Hill.

J. LAWLER's—b. h. Starlight.

BROWN & HALL's—b. h. Viley, four years—b. c. Legatee, three years—ch. c. Limerick, three years.

Colonel THOS. BUFORD's—b. h. Pleasureville, four years.

W. COTTRELL's—ch. f. Cricket, three years.

H. B. TODD's—b. h. Harry Booth, six years.

A. BELMONT's—b. c. Glenelg, three years—ch. f. Finesse, two years—ch. f. Nellie James, two years.

H. P. MCGRATH's—b. m. Biddy Malone, four years—ch. c. Blarney Stone, three years—br. c. Harbinger, two years—b. g. Duffy, three years.

M. A. LITTELL's—bl. c. Onyx.

R. W. CAMERON's—br. f. Invercauld, three years—b. f. Inverness, three years—b. f. Alice, two years.

THOS. G. BACON's—b. g. Corsican, four years—ch. m. Sweet Home, four years—b. c., three years, by Star Davis, dam by imp. Rosalind—ch. f. three years, by Bulletin, dam Sea Breeze—ch. c., two years, by Australian.

Colonel O'FALLON's—ch. h. Plantagenet, five years—b. m. The Banshee, four years—br. m. Alta Vela, three years—ch. c., three years, by Livingston—b. c. Reckless, two years—b. g. Kelso, two years—ch. f. two years, by Glendower.

Captain T. G. MOORE's—b. h. Bayonet, four years—b. h. Privateer, six years—br. h. Stonewall Jackson, six years—gr. h. General Ewell, four years—ch. c. Cottrell, three years—ch. f. Carry P., three years—ch. c. McClosky, two years ch. c. Foster, two years.

MCCONNELL & THOMPSON's—b. h. Vauxhall, four years—br. f. Lady Pitny, two years—br. f. Anna Mace, two years—b. h. Bayswater—ch. f. Queen Victoria, three years—br. c. Chillicothe, two years.

J. O'DONNELL's—ch. h. General Duke, four years—br. h. R. B. Connolly, five years.

D. MCDANIELS'—b. h. Red Dick, six years—b. h. Morrissey, five years—gr. h. Urbana, five years—b. m. Sarah B., four years—ch. f. Lizzie Rogers, four years.

The stables of Messrs. ECKERSON, JEROME and others are daily expected.

A Massachusetts State Constable Assaulted by an Insane Man.

From the Boston Transcript, July 27.

At an entertainment given by a citizen of Duxbury last evening, AUGUSTUS O. ALLEN, of Boston, an uninvited guest, showed signs of insanity, which took various forms during the evening. At times he labored under the impression that he was threatened with typhoid fever, asked for a bath, and requested the visitors to feel of his pulse; then he feared a conspiracy between a physician and the host to confine him in a hospital. Finally he became violent, and the services of six Deputy State Constables were required to secure and convey him to Kingston. On the way he became still more violent, crying "Murder!" and appealing to citizens on the route for a release from his captors.

At Kingston Mr. ALLEN was put into a car and in company with three officers started for Boston. On the way his insanity assumed various phases and increased in violence, and finally culminated in an attack with a pocket knife on Deputy NOONAN, whom he cut badly about the forehead and face; but we understand that the wound is not serious. From the first the officers showed much sympathy for the unfortunate man, who was in their charge three hours before a resort to force became absolutely necessary. When the city was reached Mr. ALLEN was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but will probably be transferred to the Insane Asylum this afternoon. He has been staying in Duxbury for several days, and first gave evidence that he was not in his right mind while occupying rooms at Captain G. C. PRIOR's, where he was kindly treated.

The Hansom Cabs.

Some important changes have been made in the organization of the Hansom Cab Company by the election of a new Board of Directors. The following is the new Board:

WM. WATTS SHERMAN, of the firm of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; D. V. ARQUIMBAU, of the firm of Messrs. GOMEZ, WALLIS & CO.; JOHN HOEY, of the Adams Express Company; RICHARD SCHELL, of No. 50 Wall-street; ROBERT COCHRAN, of No. 35 Broad-street; JAMES BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. JAMES BROWN & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

Every assurance is now given that fifty cabs will be running by the 1st of October next. The Company intend commencing operations as soon as 2,000 shares ($100,000) have been subscribed for.

The charter of the Company embraces the following interesting regulations as to the rates of fare to be charged:

The drivers of each vehicle belonging to said corporation shall be entitled to demand and receive for the hire of such cab the fares here prescribed, as follows:

For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, for a single passenger, 30 cents; and for two persons, 40 cents.

For any distance additional to one mile, for each mile and fractional part of a mile, for a single passenger, 30 cents; and for two persons, 40 cents.

For any time within and not exceeding one hour, for a single passenger, 75 cents; for two persons, $1; and for any time additional, for each hour and fractional part of an hour, for a single person, 75 cents, and for two passengers, $1.

In addition to said fares, as here set forth, the said drivers are authorized to demand and receive one-half of the same in addition, when the passenger or passengers are so conveyed by them between the hours of 12 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning.

No driver of a cab belonging to said corporation, who is stationed at or near a railway station, steamboat landing or ferry, shall leave the seat of the cab on the arrival of the cars, steamboats or ferry boats, nor shall he leave his stand till he shall be engaged by a passenger, or some person authorized by a passenger.

The above rates of fare cannot be increased; but the directors intend reducing the price as soon as practicable to 20 cents per mile for one, and 25 cents for two persons; and 50 cents per hour for one, and 60 cents for two persons; the intention being to give the inhabitants of New-York and Brooklyn the benefit of good, commodious and quick traveling, at rates which will place the vehicles within the reach of all.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

WILLIAM DAKIN, a brakeman in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, while engaged on the freight train at Jamesport yesterday afternoon, fell between the cars and the wheel passing over his legs severed them instantly just above the knee. He was conveyed to his home in Greenport, where he lies in a critical condition.

BASE BALL.

Eckfords Against Maryland—The Champions Win.

The Maryland Base-ball Club, of Baltimore, which is on a trip to meet the best nines of Philadelphia, New-York and other Northern places, arrived here yesterday morning. On Tuesday they met the Athletics, of Philadelphia, in a sharp game, which resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 39 to 27, and on Wednesday they commenced a match with the Keystones, but could not finish it on account of the rain.

They came to this City to try their skill with the Eckfords, Mutuals and Atlantics, and yesterday afternoon they played the first in the series of games with the champion Eckfords on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn. A large crowd of spectators was present, who watched the playing with much interest. The Maryland Club drove up to the grounds at 3 o'clock, and appeared in a uniform of blue pantaloons and check shirts and caps. In size and age there was little difference between them and their wiry competitors.

The game opened with the Eckfords at the bat. Contrary to expectation, they failed to make a single run in their first inning, owing to the fine play of the Marylanders. ALLISON, PATERSON and MARTIN were put out in quick succession. The Marylanders then took the bat, but by an equal display of skill on the part of the Eckfords, they were sent back to the field also without a run. The second inning closed with the same result. ARMSTRONG, in the centre field, caught NELSON on the fly; JEWETT was put out on three strikes, and TRACY was caught by WORTHINGTON in the left field. HODES could get no further than second base. On the side of the Marylanders, SELLMAN couldn't stick to second base after reaching it safely; WORTHINGTON was put out on the first, and BUCK was caught on the fly.

The game at this stage promised to be close and exciting, and the champions looked serious. They broke the ice, however, in the third inning and scored five runs, EGLER making the first one and coming in with applause. The Marylanders fared worse, LENNON, LUCAS and ARMSTRONG being caught out before a score could be made. In the fourth inning both nines made three runs. WORTHINGTON, of the Marylanders, sent the ball over the head of centre field and made the first home run, the spectators cheering him as he came in. The Eckfords next added four more to their score, and whitewashed the Marylanders, who, in the following inning, by some excellent playing, returned the compliment to their opponents, and HOOPER distinguished himself with another home run. The Eckfords by this time had fairly got the range of COPE's swift balls and batted with ease, running up their score finally to twenty-four, and ending the game in their favor.

In the last innings the Marylanders played wildly, and closed up with but six runs on their scorers' book.

Notwithstanding the complete victory of the Eckfords, a very fine game was played by the Baltimore nine, and the interest was kept up to the last. Neither in batting nor in fielding were they the equals of the champions, and they acknowledged it with good grace. They said their treatment on the grounds could not have been fairer, and contrasted it with the uncivil manner in which the Philadelphia spectators greeted them at the matches there. The following is the summary of the game:

ECKFORDS.	O.	R.	MARYLAND.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b.	2	4	Hooper, r. f.	2	2
Paterson, c. f.	2	4	Goldsmith, 2d b.	3	1
Martin, p.	4	1	Cope, p.	3	1
Nelson, 3d b.	4	2	Sellman, s. s.	3	1
Hodes, s. s.	3	3	Worthington, l. f.	3	1
Jewett, c.	2	3	Buck, 3d b.	3	0
Tracy, l. f.	4	3	Lennon, c.	4	0
Wood, 2d b.	3	3	Lucas, 1st b.	3	0
Egler, r. f.	3	1	Armstrong, c. f.	3	0
Total	27	24	Total	27	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords	0	0	5	3	4	0	5	1	6	—24
Maryland	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	—6

UMPIRE—Mr. Charles Mills, of the Mutuals.

This afternoon the Marylanders play with the Atlantics at the Capitoline grounds, and tomorrow they meet the Mutuals on the Union grounds.

The Athletics vs. the Marylands in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 29.

The best game of base ball of the season came off yesterday afternoon between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Maryland Club of Baltimore. The fielding by both clubs was good, the Athletics excelling at the bat, MCBRIDE, on the Athletic nine—his first game this season—playing right field for five innings, when he took his old position as pitcher, HARRAP going to the field. The game resulted in favor of the Athletics by 39 to 27. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	2	14	3	0	5	3	2	1	9	—39.
Maryland	8	6	0	3	5	1	3	1	0	—27.

The Niagara vs. The Central City, in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 29.

In a game of base ball here to-day, the Niagara Club, of this city, beat the Central City Club of Syracuse, by a score of 16 to 11.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE

The Movement Gaining Strength—Some of the Employers Accede to the Demand for Increased Wages.

The strike of the tailors employed in the "shop" department, which was inaugurated on Wednesday, was continued yesterday, and extended to six additional "shops." The proprietors of these were visited by a committee of the men, who presented to them a bill of advanced prices, claiming an advance of 40 per cent. on piece work.

The following is the price list for Fall and Winter work agreed upon and now demanded:

1. Double-breasted frock coats, silk facing	$7 00
2. Double-breasted frock coats, silk facing	6 00
3. Double-breasted frock coats, silk facing	5 00
1. Single-breasted frock coats, silk facing	6 00
2. Single-breasted frock coats, silk facing	5 00
3. Single-breasted frock coats, silk facing	4 00
1. Fly front oversacks	6 00
2. Fly front oversacks	5 00
3. Fly front oversacks	4 00
1. Double-breasted overcoats	7 00
2. Double-breastek overcoats	6 00
3. Double-breasted overcoats	5 00
1. Double-breasted walking overcoats	6 00
2. Double-breasted walking overcoats	5 00
3. Double-breasted walking overcoats	4 00
1. Single-breast walking overcoats	5 50
2. Single-breast walking overcoats	4 50
3. Single-breast walking overcoats	3 50
1. Large double-breasted sacks	5 00
2. Large double-breasted sacks	4 50
3. Large double-breasted sacks	4 00
1. Short single-breasted sacks	4 50
2. Snort single-breasted sacks	4 00
3. Short single-breasted sacks	3 00
4. Short single-breasted sacks	2 50
Vests.	
1. Double breast	2 00
2. Double breast	1 75
3. Double breast	1 50
1. Single breast	1 50
2. Single breast	1 37½
3. Single breast	1 25
Pants.	
1. Cloth or beaver	2 00
2. Cloth or beaver	1 75
3. Cloth or beaver	1 50

As the employers refused to accept these, a strike of the men employed in these establishments was ordered, and work suspended at once. The following is a list of the firms where the men are on strike by order of the Union: Devlin & Co., James Wiel, Brokaw Bros., Longstreet, Rindskoff, Heusting & Hastings, Meyer & Co., Sonneborn, Straus & Sehlin, Feehemier & Gutkind, Hirschkind & Adler, Ehlfeld & Levy.

The Executive Committee of the Tailors' Central Organization was yesterday in session at its headquarters in Avenue A during the whole day, receiving reports and taking action thereon. Two firms, Messrs. COLEMAN BROTHERS, Vesey-street, and PEET & CO., Duane-street, which on the first day of the strike refused to pay the advance, yesterday agreed to comply with the demands of the workmen, and the men employed by the firms were ordered to resume their work. Yesterday the number of men on strike amounted to about 1,800. The strike will be extended to a number of other shops to-day, and the Executive Committee will be in session as usual to receive reports. At each of the establishments where the men are on strike a committee of two or three is posted on the "watch," to warn parties, not knowing what is going on, against accepting any work, which has the desired effect; none of these parties, whether members or not, take out any work when notified that a strike is in progress.

The Newark Tailors' Union, composed of men working in the shop department, have indorsed the action of the New-York central organization, and resolved to coöperate with them. The President of this organization was yesterday in this City to inform the Executive Committee of the action taken.

The Tailors of Union Hill, N. J., are also moving in the matter, and have called a mass meeting on the subject. Mr. SCHLOP, the President of the Union Hill Tailors' Association, was yesterday in the City, making arrangements for proper representation.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. JOHN OXLEY, of No. 28 Union-street, Brooklyn, left his horse and wagon standing in Broadway unguarded, and WILLIAM H. CLEMENTS and WILLIAM TEMPLE jumped into the wagon and drove off. They were afterward arrested, and are held to answer.

MARTHA DURBIE, of No. 34 Fourth-avenue, made an attempt to end her life by jumping into the North River yesterday, at the foot of West Tenth-street. She was fortunately rescued by some boatmen. Her motive for the act could not be ascertained.

CAROLINE HAMLIN, of No. 408 West Twenty-sixth-street, was severely burned yesterday by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was lighting while holding a child in her arms. Her husband and child were also severely burned. Mrs. HAMLIN is not expected to live.

Professor THATCHER says it will not rain to-day.

Brooklyn.

CHARLES REITH, Jr., was taken before Justice WALSH yesterday, charged with obtaining $20 87 from Mrs. TILGNER, of No. 176 Ewen-street, Eastern District, ostensibly for the Security Life Assurance Company of New-York. He waived examination and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner WHITEHILL held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of HENRY FETTE yesterday, from which it appears that on Monday night MICHAEL FEENEY and two others went into FETTE's bake-house, asked for bread, got it, then took some of the dough and played ball with it, and that subsequently when FETTE went on the sidewalk FEENEY struck him on the head with a stone, as previously reported. It is now asserted that FETTE cannot possibly recover.

JAMES ROBERTS and WILLIAM BENTLEY, charged with picking the pockets of several ladies at a funeral in the Baptist Church, Greenpoint, on Wednesday, were brought before Justice VOORHEES yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The jail in Raymond-street is full of prisoners and overflowing, and unless there be a delivery soon the public need not be astonished at hearing of the breaking out of some ravaging disease.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will give a benefit for the Catholic Orphan Association at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 12th of August.

WM. C. BAILEY, a boy 9 years old, residing with his parents at No. 273 South Third-street, E. D., was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in Newtown Creek, near Metropolitan-avenue. His body was recovered, and an inquest held by Coroner WHITEHILL.

Judge NELSON of the United State Supreme Court, after reviewing the decision of Judge BENEDICT in the matter of the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, a bankrupt corporation, directs that the petition of the assignees to the District Court be amended and filed as a bill of equity, and that on serving the same on the attorney of the defendants they plead or answer within and according to the rules and practice of the Court, and that all proceedings be stayed as respects the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, their officers and agents in the foreclosure suit in the State Court, and decides that all orders and proceedings in said case, inconsistent with the above order, be vacated at once.

New-Jersey.

A new market, 150 feet long and 80 feet wide, will be opened on Saturday in Newark avenue, Jersey City.

JOHN DEVINE, who was arrested upon a charge of attempting to take the life of JAMES H. CARPENTER in Jersey City, was released upon $800 bail by Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday.

JAMES FARRELL and MICHAEL NEIL were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with smuggling cigars and tobacco from the steamship *City of Mexico*. They were held to bail in $500 each by Commissioner HOFFMAN.

The inquest over the body of LAWRENCE, the murdered watchman of Hoboken Ferry, which was to have been resumed last evening, was adjourned to Thursday evening next, owing to the inability of one of the State Attorneys to be present.

A small frame building at the junction of South Fourth-street and Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. It was owned and occupied by A. M. MAXWELL, lamp manufacturer. The loss is estimated at $1,500.

WILLIAM CLARK, a deck hand on the bark *Thames*, lying at the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, fell overboard and was drowned at 11 o'clock last evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅛. Eries, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 29—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is steady. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.

Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83. Eries, 19¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 29—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 28.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England is made public to-day. The amount of bullion in the vault has increased £92,000 sterling.

PARIS, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

There has been a heavy flow of specie to the bank this week. The amount on hand is 4,600,000f. greater than last week.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

The following were the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols 93¼ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds quiet at 83⅛. Stocks quiet; Eries, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 93¼.

PARIS, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

The Bourse closed firm; Rentes 72f. 27c.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 29.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 87⅞@88, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

The Cotton market closed a shade firmer and prices of American descriptions are a fraction higher; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅞d.@13d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

Tallow is firmer, but unchanged. Linseed Oil is quiet and steady. Petroleum is quiet and steady.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 29—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet and steady at 151½f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot and Low Middling afloat.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 29.

Petroleum is quiet at 50f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7 25. WHEAT—No. 1, $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 unsettled and easier at $1 32½@$1 33, seller August, and $1 34@$1 34½ for cash. CORN—No. 2, 90c.@90¼c.; this afternoon, 89½c.@90c., seller August. OATS active and lower; sales of New No. 2 at 62c. RYE quiet and easier at $1 08 for No. 1; $1 05@$1 06 for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at $1 35 for No. 2, seller last half of September. HIGHWINES in good demand at $1 04@$1 05. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. PORK, $33 50. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. HAMS, 17c.@17½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¾c.@13¾c. CATTLE quiet and easier at $3 25@$4 85 for Common to Good Cows; $6 50@$7 25 for Fair to Good shipping. Live HOGS active, excited and higher at $9 10@$9 25 for Common; $9 50@$9 75 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS inactive. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat 44,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 29.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing; Middling Upland worth 32c. FLOUR—New drooping; Old firm; Superfines, $5@$5 75; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 75; Treble Extra, $7 25@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$9 25. WHEAT declining; Prime to low Choice Red Fall, $1 17@$1 25; Choice to Fancy, $1 25@$1 45. CORN declining; Mixed, in bulk, 85c.; White, in bulk, 92c.; Mixed, in sacks, $1; Yellow, in sacks, $1 05; Choice and Fancy White, $1 08@$1 11. OATS heavy; Mixed, 70c.; Fancy White, 73c.; Old Mixed, 65c. RYE heavy at $1. WHISKY, $1 10. PROVISIONS very firm. PORK, $33. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Sugar-cured HAMS, loose, 23c.@23½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, packed, 24c. LARD quiet at 18½c.@19c. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 29.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,600 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12¼c. on Wheat, 10¼c. on Corn, and 7⅛c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR very firm; City-ground Spring, $6 50@$7; sales of 150 bbls. Western Bakers at $7 62½@$7 75. WHEAT dull, drooping and unsettled; sales 48,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 40½@$1 42; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 42½@$1 43; 7,800 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 47; 2,600 bushels White Michigan at $1 70, closing at the inside figures. CORN dull and unchanged; only retail lots were reported, and 2,500 bushels Warm at 95c. OATS firm, but dull, at 73c. for Western. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal at $1 20. PORK firm at $34. LARD steady at 19c.@19½c. HIGHWINES—Retail business at $1 07. WHITEFISH, $6 50 and $5 75 ₱ bbl.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; sales last night, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 54. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales of car lots of Kiln-dried at $1 10. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c.; Lumber to the Hudson, $3 50. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—14,100 bushels Wheat, 16,300 bushels Corn, 1,330 bbls. Flour, 1,335,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—13,800 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 1,403,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 29.

COTTON in light demand; Middling Uplands, 34c.; Middling Orleans, 34½c.@34¼c. CLOVERSEED sells at $9 25@$9 50 for New. FLAXSEED, $2 65. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$7 50 old stock, and New Wheat do., $6 25@$7 50; Ohio do., $7@$8. WHEAT held firmly; Red, $1 50@$1 60; California, $1 70@$1 75. RYE unchanged. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 13. OATS dull; Western, 75c.; New Delaware, 60c. GROCERIES—Market without decided change. PROVISIONS looking up. Mess PORK held at $34. LARD, 19½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22½c.; Refined, 31½c.@31¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 29.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR quiet and steady; scarcity of stock restricts business; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $9@$10; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red, $1 [illegible]; White, $1 [illegible]. CORN dull; Mixed White, $1 10@$1 13; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12. OATS dull at 65c.@70c. for New. MESS PORK firm at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.@19½c.; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY firm at $1 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, July 29.

COTTON, 32¼c. for Middlings; sales, 224 bales; receipts, 25 bales. GOLD, 136. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 148; New-York Sight, ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75. CORN, $1 25. OATS, 74c.@76c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY—Market bare; Prime, $32. PORK—Holders are asking $35 25. BACON—18¾c. for Shoulders; 19¼c.@19½c. for Sides. LARD unchanged. SUGAR advanced; Common, 11¼c.; Prime, 16¾c.@17c. MOLASSES—Prime Fermenting, 68c. WHISKY, $1 17½ for Western rectified. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and in good demand; sales, 12,000 bushels New at $1 20@$1 24; New White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN active and scarce at 80c. OATS declining and in better supply at 73c.@75c. for Old; 60c.@65c. for New. RYE steady at $1. TOBACCO firm; sales 153 hhds. at $6@$16 50. WHISKY firm and advanced to $1 10. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $33 50. BULK MEATS held at 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Sides. BACON, 15c. for Shoulders; 18¼c.@18¾c. for Sides, with a moderate demand; holders not anxious to sell. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD, 19c.@19½c. GOLD, 136. EXCHANGE firm. Money easy.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT declining on Ambers and higher on Red; Amber, $1 38 for No. 1; Red, $1 42. CORN steady; No. 1, 98½c.; No. 2, 97½c. OATS quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE is in demand but none offering. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT—Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN in bulk, 80c. OATS in bulk, 70c. RYE, $1 20. BARLEY, $1 15. TOBACCO steady for Leaf; sales 175 hhds. at $3 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. HAMS—Extra Sugar-Cured, 23c. LARD, 19¼c. HIGHWINES, $1 10.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR less active and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 39½ for No. 1, $1 35¼ for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 70c. CORN nominally 90c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 29.

WHEAT steady; sales 350 bushels White State, in lots, at $1 75, and 200 bushels at $1 70, in bags. RYE quiet; State nominally $1 28@$1 30. CORN without important change; demand moderate; sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 Western Mixed at $1 16, in Central Elevator. Barley MALT quiet. OATS dull and lower; sales 3,700 bushels No. 2 State, in lots, at 81c.@82c.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR—Low grades scarce at $4 50@$5 50; Choice brands, $8@$8 75. WHEAT—Extra White steady at $1 82; No. 1 White, $1 73; No. 2 White, $1 45; No. 1 Amber, $1 44. CORN, $1 10 for No. 1. OATS, 80c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 29.

COTTON—Receipts, 17 bales; exports, none. FLOUR steady at $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 50. CORN, 98c.@$1. OATS, 80c.@82c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c.@22c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 13¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 29.

COTTON closed firm; receipts, 500 bales; sales, 1 bale; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 9 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 29.

TURPENTINE—Spirits active at 39c.; Crude, $2 70 @$3. RESIN dull for all grades. TAR, $2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 29.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of Choice Shipping at $1 72½. LEGAL TENDERS, 74.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 29.

COTTON dull, with no sales; Middlings nominally 32c.; receipts, 46 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 29.

COTTON dull, sales, 36 bales; receipts, 25 bales; Middlings, 32c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 29.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 50 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 29.

Stocks less active; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 135¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W.	Clear	78
Portland	S.	Foggy	69
Boston	S.	Clear	80
New-York	S.	Clear	79
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	76
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	73
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Raining	74
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	80
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	66
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	74
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	69
Mobile	S.	Clear	86
Key West	E.	Cloudy	84
Havana	E.	Cloudy	82
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	80
Savannah	N. N. W.	Clear	84
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	85

[Advertisement.]

REPAIRING HOUSES.—No person should repair, paint or fix up a house without understanding the merits of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is the only security never broken through by burglars. Look out for worthless infringements called improvements.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

General Grant, when at Long Branch, said that the only Hats fit for a white man to wear are made by one KNOX, whose store is at No. 212 Broadway. The General said nothing for an hour after making this declaration.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main	July 17	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 31	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Arizona	July 31	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 10:40 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific and Central America, by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for German States, *via* Bremen, by the *America*, close at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 29—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. A. J. Colby, Miss Josephine Hunt, James Reynell, Mr. Pickard, James Mitchell, Geo. G. Crocker, Miss Agness McNeff, Juan Malvedo and son, J. M. Jackson, Henry Rhodes, Thomas Willey, C. E. Fay, Frank Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Churchill, Miss E. Mycoth.

In steamship City of Mexico, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz.—B. Garap, E. Camara, A. Gerard and wife, J. Berrozabal, J. Derian, J. J. Rocke, N. Ramonoski, Dr. Heras, J. M. Debasa and wife, Miss C. Debasa, Miss L. Debasa, C. Debasa, Mrs. Oslais, Mrs. S. Martin and 2 children, L. Arcogno, Mrs. G. Cristiani.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 29—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg.*—Professor A. Hammer and wife, Helene Nichols and daughter, Catherine Kent, Kitty Heyt, Nelly Heyt, Mary Heyt, H. Hirsch and 3 children, Jette Wolf, J. A. Hagemann, Wm. F. Bemis, Amalie Schwarzchild, Emelie Adler, Francisca Adler, Edward Schwarzchild, William Detmering, H. Ravensburg, Gertrude Wiese, 2 children and servant, Ennies Serrone, Isaac Dreyfuss, Jule Gots, Jule Zisold, Magnus Chapsky, B. Kappel, A. Frankel, Jacob Schwabacher, Johann Harris, E. Strecker, Elise Bornemann, Auguste Diehl, Lina Becker and daughter, Robt. Hentscher and mother, Peter Peters, Ida Peters and daughter, Clara Lewy, Doris Lievers, Emelie Romer and 2 children, Max Schafer, H. Roab, Bertha Holzheimer, Dora Boldt, M. Riedel and 3 children, Felicia Stachelberg, Emelie Hermann, C. Wiehern, Alfred Keller, Sarah Rosenberger, Marie Berlin, Jos. Burianeck, Ernestine Hahn, Paul Damcke.

JULY 29—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool.*—W. Mills, Leo Wartenberg, Mrs. Manuel, F. Eugene, D. August, John Bigge, Alexander Walker and wife, David Child, Alexander Child, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford and infant, Miss A. Thompson, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Amos Phillips, W. P. Kent, B. Bellingfante, E. James, John Woods, Mrs. Mary Woods, Mr. Fry, W. Robins, W. Lougran and wife, Mr. Parlett, E. Laycoby, Mrs. E. P. Williams, Miss Williams, Henry Williams, Samuel Williams, Rev. J. Marshall and wife, Miss Garbal, Miss Legge, John Houston, W. B. Houston, Thomas Potter, Surro Lie, Eugene Laurence, Jean Giradet, Hugh Keenan, Thomas Keenan, John P. Taylor and wife, Anne Taylor, Margaret Taylor, Thomas Baldwin, M. Raurence, Miss Raurence.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser. Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises.11 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 04 | Gov. Island.12 53 | Hell Gate... 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Mexico, Deakin, Vera Cruz and Havana, F. Alexander's Sons; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Rhein, Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia.

Barks Ricardo Secondo, (Ital.,) Capprielle, Cork or Falmouth, J. Robinson; Clara, (Br.,) McConnell, Constadt, Boyd & Hincken; Celeste, (Br.,) Fullerton, Montreal, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Kate Crosby, (Br.,) Crosby, Liverpool, J. Emerson & Co.; Aladdin, (Norw.,) Evensen, Penarth Roads for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann.

Brigs Gem, Neal, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Acosa, (Br.,) Le Fevre, Rio Grande do Sul, G. F. Bulley; Clara, (N. G.,) Kraft, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Linda, Silsa, Vera Cruz, M. Echeverea & Co.; Grasmere, (Dutch,) Henry, Port-au-Prince, Peniston & Co.; Perseverance, (Br.,) Lamb, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Rosalie, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Valiant, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans July 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool July 13, and Queenstown 14th, via Boston 28th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Zoe, (Br.,) Cloake, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbadoes,) Rhodes, Barbadoes 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Jasper, Bailey, Monrovia, W. C. A., 63 ds., with palm oil, &c., and 16 passengers to Yates & Poterfield. Has had moderate weather and light winds entire passage.

Bark Abdel Kader, (of Boston,) Newcomb, Grand Turk, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to master.

Brig Sympathe, (Hol.,) Bakema, Rio Janeiro May 24, via Hampton Roads July 27, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Crossed the equator June 6, in lon. 35. One man died on the passage of debility.

Brig Annie Wellington, (of Dominco,) Owens, East Harbor, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Dallett & Saserac.

Brig Marino, (of St. John, N. B.,) Phillips, (late Samuel H. Godefrey,) Matanzas, 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Charles Luling & Co.; vessel to Henry & Parker. July 26, Samuel H. Godefrey, Captain, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. No other sickness, either in port or on the passage.

Brig Argo, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Creighton, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. 29th inst., at 7 A. M., off Barnegat, had a heavy squall lasting about 15 minutes, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Charlotte, Bowdin, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Excelsior, Major, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast and 6 passengers to Duncan McColl.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax,) Dougherty, Aquin, Hayti, 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to Cammann & Morris.

Brig George F., (of Digby, N. S.,) Wright, Arecsibo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabbing—vessel to Henry & Parker; 29th inst., at 7 A. M., had a severe squall, during which lost foretopsail and fore royal.

Brig Georgie, Swan, of and from Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Reeves.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Morrell, Ciudad Bolivia 19 ds., with hides, &c., and 6 passengers to W. H. Halsey. Had light winds and moderate weather.

Schr. Charles C. Warren, (of Essex, Mass.) Smith, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. 28th inst., about 9½ o'clock in the evening, 8 miles this side of Barnegat, was run into by a steamer bound south; carried away flying jibboom, stove boat and lost sails.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Madge, Monte Cristo, St. Domingo, 9 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to Young, Smith & Co. Had light winds and frequent squalls.

Schr. Chester, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Kennedy, St. Jago de Cuba 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. William A. Vail, (of New-Haven,) Bears, Turk's Island 8 ds., with salt to Edwin Rowe & Co.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Conklin, South Amboy, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Americus, Logan, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah J. Kane, Jones, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Franklin, Swain, Indianola 27 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Madden, Ellsworth, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Nile, Lewis, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson & Co.

Schr. Sarah Kelsey, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native American, Sullivan, Calais, via New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Buckley, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lookout, Carr, Two Rivers, N. S., 13 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Augusta, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Helen S. Barnes, Baker, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Wooster, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 77, White, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Curtis, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. United Brothers, Ellsworth, Stamford, for Maryland.

Schr. Jas. H. Young, Bryant, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Branhall, Hamilton, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Orion, Ward, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Perry, Wamwright, Virginia.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscol, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. Willie Ryder, Cahill, Trenton, for Dighton.

Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Thos. G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.

Schr. Julia, Wilson, Nantucket.

Schr. Laurel, Hallock, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Thos. Rogers, Hulse, George's Banks.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Furman, Stamford.

Schr. Cinderella, Varn, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ira Potter, Potter, Nantucket.

Schr. Highland, Lynch, Boston, for Fire Island.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Cummings, Newport.

Schr. John McDiverty, Soule, New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Goodwin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cornelius Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Talma, Underwood, Providence.

Schr. Elisha & Hannah, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Spofford, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Charlotte, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Tariff, Burns, Bridgeport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.

Schr. Viola, Raynor, Bridgeport.

Schr. Escort, Wassen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mercer, Wassen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Empire, Mathews, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. Damsel, Crowley, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Phantom, (yacht,) Nevius, Brookhaven.

Schr. Scud, Holman, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. J. E. Allen, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Angel, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. P. T. F. Devenny, Nickersen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. H. Baldwin, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. A. E. Averrill, Jones, Branford.

Schr. Iris, Phinney, Norwalk.

Schr. W. A. Longberry, Longberry, Norwich.

Schr. Foam, Willard, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sophie, Williams, Brookhaven.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Rhein, for Bremen; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Paraguay, for London; Columbia, for Havana; City of Mexico, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; schrs. J. P. Robinson, Nellie and Senator, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Sld. steamship Sea Gull, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 27, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Atalanta, James Barrett, J. Cadwallader, George Kilburn, John S. Moulton, N. & H. Gould, Fannie Blake, Warrenton, Granite State, Globe, and M. A. Grier.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. R. K. Vaughan, James S. Shindler, George Nevenger, Ruth N. Atwood, Rhodella Blew, and Kolon, Philadelphia for Boston; Carrie H. Spofford, do. for Salem; Mary J. Fisher, do. for Lynn; Gertrude, do. for Eastport; Colonel Jones, Calais, for Washington; E. A. Elliot, Portland for New-York; American Chief, Rockland for do.

28th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Alexander Nickels; schrs. Colonel Jones, Starlight, and E. A. Elliot.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Arr. ship War Hawk, from New-York.

Cld. ship General Lee, for Liverpool, with 30,000 sacks of wheat; Old Colony, for Callao.

Sld. Martha Ridout, for Australia, via Busard; Prefece Paul Feart, for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cld. brig Gilmer Meredith, Philadelphia; schr. Ida Richardson, New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 29.—Sld. steamships Fairbanks, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Osprey—Br. bark, from Old Calabar for Liverpool, June 12; no lat.

Rising Sun—Whaling schr., of Provincetown, cruising, all well; had 140 bbls. oil, July 25, lat. 25, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Turk's Island, July 20, brig Cordova, loading.

At St. Jago de Cuba, July 15, brig Annie, to sail same day.

At Grand Turk, T. I., July 10, brig Merwan, (of Portland,) ldg. for Cuba.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 455, July 29, 1869.
33, 25, 29, 69, 73, 70, 56, 16, 27, 37, 38, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 456, July 29, 1869.
77, 46, 3, 67, 54, 8, 74, 16, 76, 52, 70, 10.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 479, July 29, 1869.
17, 49, 57, 46, 51, 67, 30, 40, 24, 2, 25, 34.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 480, July 29, 1869.
22, 42, 35, 37, 71, 14, 77, 15, 28, 7, 3, 50.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.